

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1856.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

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**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The ANNIVERSARY will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, on MONDAY the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. The DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, at 7 p.m. precisely, the President, Sir RODRICK I. MURCHISON in the Chair. Tickets, One Guinea, each, may be obtained at the Office, 15, Whitehall-place, S.W.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 27th.** Open at One o'clock. Bands of Royal Artillery and Coldstream Guards at Three o'clock. Admission 7s. 6d., or by Tickets purchased before the day, 5s.

**HORTICULTURAL GREAT SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 27th.** The Garden will not be Open till One o'clock.

**FIRST GREAT SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.** Tickets until Tuesday, 5s. each. To be had at the Garden and of the principal Librarians and Musicians.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.** 10th JUNE, 1863.

**CEREMONIAL TO BE OBSERVED AT UNCOVERING OF THE MEMORIAL OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, AND STATUE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, in the presence of their RR.H.H. the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES and other Members of the Royal Family.** The Guests invited to take part in the procession will assemble at the West Dome of the Exhibition Building.

While assembling Military Bands will play. The Royal party will be received at the West Dome entrance by the Executive of the Memorial Committee. Their RR.H.H.s will proceed down the Nave to a Balcony over the Southern Entrance of the Horticultural Gardens, and their arrival will be announced by a flourish of trumpets. "God save the Queen" will be played by three Military Bands united in the Angle Garden.

The Council of the Horticultural Society will present an Address. Military Bands will again play. After which the Memorial Committee will read an Address. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will order the UNCOVERING OF THE MEMORIAL, which will be announced by a flourish of trumpets and a salute of Artillery, after which Military Music will be performed and the Fountains will play.

The Royal Party, headed by the Procession, will then walk round the Gardens, stopping at various points to see the Memorial and the Garden. The route will be marked by banners; and it is requested that during the Procession the Spectators will remain stationary. If it rains, the line of Procession will keep under the Arcade. The Exhibition Building will be thrown open to the Visitors.

GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Sec. Memorial Committee. W. W. SAUNDERS, Hon. Sec. of the Horticultural.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.** 10th JUNE, 1863.

**UNCOVERING OF MEMORIAL OF EXHIBITION OF 1851, THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.** Cards of Admission, price 12s., if obtained before the 27th of May; 20s. up to 9th of June; and 30s. on the Day. A. MURRAY.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.**—THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Tickets can be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. The Exhibition of AMERICAN PLANTS, Monday, June 8.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.** WORCESTER MEETING, 1863.

**PRIZE SHEETS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ENTRY OF STOCK** will be forwarded on application.

**LAST DAY OF ENTRY, 1st OF JUNE.** CAUTION.—All Certificates received after that date will be returned to the Senders. H. HALL DAKE, Secretary. 15, Hanover-square, London, W.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**

Members are invited to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, to be held at 24, Old Bond-street, W. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of June, at half-past Two o'clock. LORD ELCHO in the Chair. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Secretary. 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**—The Drawings and Publications of this Society are on View Daily for the free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art. The Society has lately added to the Collection copies of the Fresco by Luini at Saronno, by Fra Angelico at Florence, and by Filippo Lippi at Prato, &c. For Prospectus and List of Works on sale, apply to F. W. MAYNARD, Esq., 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**—Now Ready, a Chromo Lithograph from the Fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli of St. Augustine Preaching, from S. Gimignano; also, a Chromo Lithograph from the Fresco by F. Francia of the Marriage of St. Cecilia, at Bologna. Nearly ready, Fac-similes of two Capital Letters from the Choral Books in the Duomo di Siena. Specimens can be seen at the Rooms of the Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.**—A PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, in an English University, having secured the assistance (if required) of a distinguished English Graduate in Classics and Mathematics, and also a German Graduate in Philosophy and Natural Science, would be glad to make arrangements for an EDUCATIONAL TOUR on the Continent, with a small party, during the long Vacation. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS, at Messrs. Williams & Norwood's, Booksellers, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

**GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.**—The Committee have accepted an Invitation from the Midland Geological Society to VISIT DUDLEY on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 27, to Examine the Geology of the District. The party will proceed by the London and North-Western Railway, from Euston Square, at 9 a.m. and return on THURSDAY, the 28th, at Single Fares for the Double Journey, viz. 1st Class, 31s. 6d.; 2nd Class, 18s. Members and Friends should apply previously for Tickets to Prof. TURNER, President, 140, Strand, or J. CUMMING, F.G.S., Hon. Sec., 7, Montagu-place, Russell-square, W.C.

**ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.**

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at No. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. JAMES PENNETHORNE, Esq. will take the Chair at Eight o'clock precisely. May 29, 1863. ARTHUR CATES, Hon. Sec.

**LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.**

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will take place in the Reading-room, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th inst. The Right Hon. the EARL of CLARENDON, K.G., President, will take the Chair at Three o'clock p.m. ROBT. HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

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The SPRING ELECTION of this Charity will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Alderman HALE in the Chair. Four home and six out-door Patients will be elected. The poll will commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 precisely. Subscriptions in aid of the Charity are most earnestly solicited. A Contribution of Half-a-guinea annually, or a single Donation of Five Guineas, gives one Vote at each Election, and the Votes increase with the amount subscribed.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Hospital. It is open for inspection daily from 9 till 5. Office, 10, Poultry, E.C. FREDERIC ANDREW, Sec.

**LINDLEY TESTIMONIAL.**

Extract from Minutes of Annual Meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held on 10th Feb. 1863.

"It was moved by Mr. Wilson Saunders, seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., and unanimously agreed to, that the best thanks of the Society be given to Dr. Lindley on his retiring, after forty years' service, from the Secretarial duties, for the eminent services he has rendered to the Society.

"It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., seconded by Mr. Bateman, of Biddulph Grange, that a circular should be issued to the vote of thanks, and inviting subscriptions for a Testimonial to Dr. Lindley, each subscription to be limited to One Guinea."

In order to carry out the foregoing resolutions, a Committee has been formed, consisting of Alderman Copeland, M.P.; George Cornwall Leach, Esq. M.P.; and Mr. Bateman, Esq. ALFRED and James Bateman, Esq. P.R.S.; who will be glad to receive Subscriptions, to be paid at the Accountant's Office of the Society, South Kensington, W.

**TER-CENTENARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH.**—At a Meeting of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved that steps be taken towards the ERECTION in LONDON of a NATIONAL MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE. Those interested in this Movement may communicate with the Hon. Sec. of the Urban Club, at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

**THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.** FIFTH SEASON.

The FOURTH (and last) ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27th, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Eight, p.m. Programme: 1. A. ALFRED MELLON, Programme: Part I. Overture (Jesondia)—Spohr; Recit. ad Aria, "Non mi dir" (Don Giovanni), Miss Louisa Van Noorden—Mozart; Piano-forte Concerto in D minor, Miss Madeleine Schmitt—Mendelssohn; Scene, "Through the Forest" (Der Freyschütz), Mr. Sims Reeves—Weber; Overture (Hamlet)—Macfarren. Part 2nd. Symphony in C minor (Op. 67)—Beethoven; Recit. ad Aria (Orfeo ed Euridice), Mr. Sims Reeves—Haydn; Overture (Guillaume Tell)—Rossini. A limited number of Half-guinea Tickets for Area or Balcony, and Gallery Tickets at 3s. 6d., may be had at Messrs. CARRER & CO.'s, Regent-street, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec., 35, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.**

London.—THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL AG-SHOW will OPEN, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, May 25th, when the Fox-hounds will be judged in public. Admission: Monday, after 4 p.m., 5s.; Tuesday, 2s. 6d.; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1s. Open each day, except Monday, from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. For the use of Schools, &c. Forty Tickets, admissible on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, before 11 a.m., for 12s., on application to the Secretary, at the Office, Bedford-street, Liverpool-road, N.

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**LATEST DIRECT SOUTHERN WAR NEWS**.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

## LITERATURE

*Mr. Kinglake.* By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. (Murray.)

"I never heard a pony make such a row!" was the first notice taken by Lord Raglan of the historian of the Crimean War, as, on the morning of the battle of the Alma, he sat, surrounded by his staff, on his hunter Shadrach, waiting for the troops to form. Col. Calthorpe, the gentleman who is about to fight over again the Balaclava charge against Lord Cardigan in a court of law, tells us the anecdote. Lord Raglan added, as he watched the capering and heard the noise of the pony, "Does any one know who the gentleman is?"—"It is Mr. Kinglake, the author of 'Eöthen,'" said the Colonel, who knew the barrister by sight—"Oh," said my Lord, who had also met and forgotten the literary lion of a season long passed away, "a most charming man!" Col. Calthorpe, in the spirit of drollery which led him to laugh at Lord Cardigan's achievements in another battle, told us how the pony ran away, how the rider was thrown from his back, and afterwards how he got invited to dinner in the commander's tent, and proved himself an uncommonly pleasant fellow over the wine. Now the world which read Col. Calthorpe's book may have had its little laugh over this joke. Most people, we dare say, thought it an imaginary scene, like one of Mr. Leech's, in which real people are thrown into fancy sketches for the comic effect; even those persons who supposed that some sort of incident had occurred as basis for the tale, must have fancied it had been set down with the full spice of devilry which is expected in a smart young officer who is writing his first book, and to whom everything in the world, even war itself, is but a sort of lark. Everybody understands that kind of fun. We live in an age of quizz and caricature. Calthorpe was a reader of 'Eöthen,' and, doubtless, an admirer of John Leech. He had read in Macaulay that a touch of caricature is essential to success in writing history; and in the grim details which he had to paint of the Alma, it was imagined he had been eager to get a Don Quixote on his canvas. The curious thing is to find that a public man can be annoyed by such harmless fun. The best of us must submit to be satirized; we must, indeed, expect to be so when we make ourselves prominent in the world. Of all men alive Mr. Kinglake should be above annoyance from such a cause. Yet, it would appear that the master of subtle and ingenious representation—some call it misrepresentation—cannot bear in his own person the disfigurement he so plentifully awards to his friends and foes. Shrinking from the ludicrous image of a civilian thrown into the mud by a restless pony, as presented in the sketch by Col. Calthorpe, he gets a friendly paper to explain for him that he came to grief on the slope of the Alma, not because he cannot ride, but on account of the saddle being too large for his Rosinante. By this explanation, Mr. Kinglake certifies the facts of the pony, the running away, and the fall; while he adds to the joke the more ludicrous ingredient of the saddle and rider slipping over the animal's head together. It is the sort of comic touch by which Cowper might have heightened the humours of John Gilpin's ride.

This touchy side of Mr. Kinglake's mind has not escaped the many enemies whom his 'History of the Crimean War' has roused up for him on every hand. Had he been silent, they would scarcely have known where to hit

him. On the whole, his book is a great book; and has only so much mischief in it as all true speaking has, when the truth is shouted in a strong voice, with little or no consideration for times and seasons, for men and things. We do not say that the book is, in some of its weak points, impregnable to assault. It has, doubtless, many errors in it, as to facts and judgment; we only say that Mr. Kinglake, by his sensitive shrinking from sarcasm and caricature, has shown his enemies that the man is more open to assaults than his book. On looking to his third edition, the reader may see at a glance, by the notes, how many mistakes have been made and corrected in the course of 1,000 pages of type. They are few in number, and slight in quality. The strange story of the Richmond dinner has not been swept away. The fact of the buoy off Old Fort has been admitted by Capt. Mends, though Mr. Kinglake's inference from it, of malice on the side of the French, is stoutly denied. The name of an inferior officer, here and there, had been misplaced on the great canvas of the fight, Smith for Jones, and Brown for Robinson. The corrections in no way affect the general accuracy of the narrative. Of the errors of judgment it is more difficult to speak. Mr. Kinglake has his favourites and his aversions. Airey, whom men have so much abused, is one of his heroes. Lacy Yea, of whom nobody out of Somersetshire ever heard until he loomed up gloriously in Mr. Kinglake's narrative, is another. Napoleon the Third is his chief aversion, Marshal St-Arnaud his next in hate. Whether he is right in his dark and scornful portraiture of these two men history will have to say. It is not for those now living to judge the greater of the two men finally. The ancients warned us against judging any one till he was dead. The accuser may be wrong; the offender may repent. In the worst of cases there is room for amendment and redemption. A scribe who condemned the penitent thief the day before his death would have made a great mistake. But it is strange, perhaps, to add, that those who now blame Mr. Kinglake for his mordant etching of the Emperor are the men who, when he was Prince President on his way to the purple, excelled all their countrymen in blackening his name and his acts.

Having probed Mr. Kinglake to the quick, and found him sensitive on the point of his personal dignity and character, the historian's enemies are goading him, as the *banderilleros*, in a Spanish Plaza de Toros, prick the bull into frenzy. They have found his weak side. Had he only laughed at the story of the pony and the tumble, and the merriment which he caused to a group of aides-de-camp! But then, as we feel he would argue the point, the English are a nation of horsemen—every English gentleman is at home in the saddle—and a hint that a man cannot ride is an imputation on his gentility. It was a question of honour. The quizz was more than he could bear; and he caused it to be explained away in a fashion which suggested that the explanation must have come from himself. The tormentors, therefore, have found him out, and are closing round him. At the front of these *banderilleros* comes Sir Francis B. Head, with his motto from Terence—*Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*. He leaps into the ring proclaiming war to the knife. In so many words he denounces Mr. Kinglake as a man with whom no one's "honour" is safe. In the Preface to his volume Mr. Kinglake intimates to the surviving officers of the British, French and Russian armies, that his knowledge respecting the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman is still incomplete, and that he will therefore welcome

any information respecting these conflicts which men may be pleased to entrust to him. It is on this text that Sir Francis Head chooses to speak. "I deem it," he says without flinching, "due to the highest English and French authorities to whom I shall have occasion to refer, not vaguely and anonymously to assert, but openly and deliberately to demonstrate to all men who have not read Mr. Kinglake's volumes, that not only will their honour and the honour of the army to which they belong be unsafe in his keeping, but that, with the skill and dexterity of a lawyer, who with ease can twist words and meaning as he may please, he will damage their characters exactly in proportion to the amount of confidence they bestow upon him."

These are very strong words, my masters! Then comes Sir Francis's assertion, that Mr. Kinglake, when he sat down to write, "determined, without favour or partiality, in high-flown language of a very low caste, to insult all parties, almost in proportion to their rank." The proofs of this singular proposition are to be found, it is said, in the two published volumes; and they are most elaborately arrayed and exhibited by Sir Francis. We may begin with the most august, and see what is in it. We quote:—

"*Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*—In his Preface, Mr. Kinglake establishes the propriety of his making public the documents entrusted to him, by explaining that he had communicated with those in Her Majesty's confidence 'who ought to be consulted before any State paper or private letter hitherto kept secret is sent abroad into the world.' In return for the high support thus given to him, Mr. Kinglake, in a 'history' illuminated, as he boasts, by 'official and private correspondence with Sovereigns and their Ambassadors,' and especially addressed by him to the armies and public of Europe, quotes the speech addressed by his Queen to her Parliament in 1854, in which (repeating the desire which, in 1853, she had expressed to maintain friendly relations with France) she was pleased to say,—"I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French," for the deliberate purpose of characterizing these Royal and loyal words as 'a mark set upon England with the same branding-iron.' In further vituperation of Her Majesty, he adds,—"In principle she was marching along with all the rest of the four Powers, and yet all the while she was engaged with the French Emperor in a separate course of action."

The vituperation is not very apparent; indeed, for the fact that it exists at all many readers, after giving the quotations their best attention, will probably think they have no more than Sir Francis's word. In his next batch of illustrations we think the censor makes out his case. Louis Napoleon and the French Marshals get little quarter from the historian. To what extent Mr. Kinglake's animosity proceeds in this case from his ingratitude we do not know. We fancy that Sir Francis is in error in assuming that the French Emperor placed any papers of value in Mr. Kinglake's hands, and by that act laid him under literary and pecuniary obligations. The papers of Napoleon in his possession are those written to other people, mostly to Lord Raglan. An energetic dislike of Napoleon the Third is visible in every page of the History of the Crimean War; but this hatred seems to resemble that which Tacitus bore to Nero, not that which Jeremy Diddler felt towards those who had been fools enough to oblige him with tenpence.

The reader can afford to throw in the historian's estimate of Prince Napoleon's courage, especially as Sir Francis does not show, according to his programme, that Prince Napoleon loaded the unhappy rider on the big saddle

and the small pony with literary and pecuniary favour. We come to the main case of ingratitude:—

"*Lord Raglan*.—Mr. Kinglake, throughout his two volumes, demonstrates rather than acknowledges the debt of gratitude he owes to Lord Raglan. Indeed, so inflated did he become by the confidence reposed in him, and by appearing on his pony before the Allied Armies in the distinguished position of the guest of the British Commander-in-Chief, that just as if, by his admission into Head-Quarters, they had become his playmates, he writes with schoolboyish familiarity of 'Airey,' 'Brown,' 'Codrington,' 'Buller,' 'Cathcart,' 'Pennfather,' 'Evans,' 'Conolly,' 'Lacy Yen,' 'Norcott,' and of no less than fifty-six other gallant officers whose respective ranks he deems it immaterial, or, in the language of the 'certain Lord' described by Hotspur, 'unmannerly' to distinguish. Mr. Kinglake's path was plain and straight. As the historian of the Crimean War, and especially of that portion of it of which he himself had been permitted to be a spectator, it was, of course, his first and foremost duty to write the truth; but—

Tarry a little, there is something yet!

The Duke of Wellington, by the heroism of the Allied Army, gained the victory of Waterloo; and yet, in his simple, plain, truthful description of that battle—as of many others—he not only deemed it unnecessary to expose the common average instances of cowardice that occurred in each, but, when they were officially brought before his notice, he deemed it advantageous to the public service to disregard them. This sensible course was that which Mr. Kinglake had to pursue. Whatever might have been his obligations to his departed patron, and however desirous he might be to gratify the expectations of his widow, yet his paramount duty was to delineate, in becoming language, a faithful picture of the principal events of the Crimean War, victorious or disastrous, as they occurred. All, therefore, that he could do—and which, in common gratitude, as well as for the public reasons that actuated the Duke of Wellington, he was bound to do—was, in his description of Lord Raglan's generalship,—

To be to his virtues very kind,  
And to his faults a little blind.

Instead, however, of pursuing this course, Mr. Kinglake, impelled by his inveterate propensity to injure whoever has assisted him, and to destroy character precisely in proportion to its rank, determined not only with indefatigable ingenuity to collect and produce against Lord Raglan evidence altogether beyond the limits of the Crimean War, but to divulge against his benefactor criminatory circumstances and words which, under the generous confidence that had been reposed in him, he had been permitted to see or hear, in order to demonstrate to mankind in general, and to the armies of Europe in particular,—1st. That the education of his patron the late Lord Raglan, for half a century, had peculiarly unfitted him for commanding an army. 2nd. That shortly after his arrival in the Crimea he proved to be not only afraid to enforce upon Her Majesty's Government his opinion of the imprudence of the Allied Army landing in the Crimea; but both incompetent and unwilling to pre-arrange with the French Commander-in-Chief on any combined plan of attack. 3rd. That in the battle of the Alma he proved to be utterly incompetent to command an army in the field. 4th. That after the battle, he proved to be incompetent to follow up the victory gained in his absence by the army he had only nominally commanded. Now, leaving poor Lord Raglan's memory, together with the feelings of Lady Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir George Brown, the Emperor Napoleon, the memory of Marshal St. Arnaud, and the French Generals entirely out of the question, would not the Duke of Wellington, if he could have been consulted, have bluntly said,—'I'll tell you what, Mr. Kinglake, if this is what you propose to publish against the Allied Army, go and chuck your papers into your kitchen fire!'?"

From this enumeration of what Mr. Kinglake might have done, and ought to have done,

it results that our literary baronet has a very extraordinary theory of an historian's duties. Obligations to a departed patron—advantage to the public service—kind to his virtues, blind to his faults—what has an historian to do with such things? His duty is to tell the truth. Sir Francis seems to think the functions of an after-dinner speaker, of a Secretary of State in the House of Commons, and of an historian of the War much the same. They have only to make things pleasant, and get through the day without trouble. This is not our theory of an historian's business. Does Thucydides never tell the Athenians unpleasant truths? Is Tacitus always careful for the glory of Rome and her emperors?

Next we have Mr. Kinglake arraigned for his ingratitude to Lady Raglan, in a paragraph which has some extremely comical features: particularly the hint that Lady Raglan, in giving Mr. Kinglake her husband's papers, gave him so much money; the assertion that he was a mere advocate, hired and paid to do Lady Raglan's bidding; and the appeal, thereupon founded, to the English Bar, of which Mr. Kinglake is a member, to rise up, and with "unmistakeable firmness" dismiss the unworthy brother from their honourable ranks:—

"*Lady Raglan*.—Now, how has Mr. Kinglake treated the benefactress whose 'generous and resolute trustfulness' in him, with its results, he has acknowledged? Alas! he himself answers this plain question by demonstrating, throughout his two volumes, that although the moral character of the veteran whose memory still lives in the hearts of all who knew him, has, like a lump of virgin gold, come out of his crucible unalloyed and uninjured, yet that Mr. Kinglake has succeeded in undecorating the late Lord Raglan of his Crimean military renown, so effectually, that it is now beyond the power of ink and pens to prevail upon History to restore it! Indeed it would be utterly useless for Lord Raglan's nearest and best friends to attempt so hopeless a task. It will be difficult for Mr. Kinglake to vindicate, or even endeavour to explain, the course he has pursued. An ordinary scribe, provided he keeps within the limits of the law, may, if he thinks fit, write evil of any one. But Mr. Kinglake has the honour to be a member of the English bar, 'the integrity' of which, by Erskine, and by other still higher authorities, has been defined, '*The Fidelity—rat calum—of a counsel to his client, however guilty or however poor.*' On studying the brief, therefore, which he received from Lady Raglan, retaining him by a large literary and pecuniary profit for the affectionate object she naturally had in view, will not the English bar, to a man, rise up, and with unmistakeable firmness declare to Mr. Kinglake: 1st. That before he came into court he ought to have admonished his client that the mass of evidence she had given him would elicit an unfavourable verdict. And 2ndly. That on his determining to conceal from her this danger, he acted diametrically against the principles of his profession, in travelling beyond the limits of his case to collect evidence; and most especially in coming forward himself as an eye and ear witness, to gain—as by eloquence and ingenuity he has gained—sentence against the object of his client?"

That no one may mistake his meaning in this appeal to the Bar against a peccant member, Sir Francis adds in a note, by way of hint, "The Bar Mess of each circuit takes cognizance of every kind of delinquency, moral, legal, social, or professional. On complaint against any barrister, a committee is appointed to inquire and report; and the mess then either acquit, or reprove, fine or expel, as their judgment may decide." Exclusion from the honour of the Bar is, however, but a portion of the punishment proposed by Sir Francis for the historian. A further appeal is made to Lady Raglan and to Her Majesty's Government:—

"The main object of these few pages shall now

be briefly expressed. For the consideration of the public,—or rather of that infinitesimal fragment of it that ever condescends to read a pamphlet,—I very respectfully submit the following question. As the prevention of the calamities of war is infinitely easier than their cure, ought not Mr. Kinglake—before he publishes other volumes of his history, of which no man can predict the political results—to be requested, without a syllable of reproof,—on public grounds by Her Majesty's Government, and for family reasons by the present Lord Raglan,—to be so good as to return, with as little delay as may be convenient to him, to Lady Raglan, to be deposited in the public offices to which they respectively belong, the 'State Papers,' together with 'All the Military Reports' (see his Preface) 'which were from time to time addressed to the Commander of the English army by the generals and other officers serving under him, including their holograph narratives of the part they had been taking in the battles. Also Lord Raglan's official and private correspondence with sovereigns and their ambassadors; with ministers, generals and admirals; with the French, with the Turks, with the Sardinians; with public men and official functionaries of all sorts of conditions'? At a moment when even a Transatlantic war is, more or less, desolating the commercial interests of the whole of this world, surely every possible precaution should be taken by our guardian statesmen,

That the contending kingdoms

Of France and England, whose very shores look pale  
With envy of each other's happiness,  
May cease their hatred; and this dear conjunction  
Plant neighbourhood and Christian-like accord  
In their sweet bosoms, that never War advance  
His bleeding sword 'twixt England and fair France."

It requires some sedateness of spirit to resist laughing outright on such a proposal being made, in such pompous and magisterial terms. Prohibit Mr. Kinglake from writing more books, in order to prevent the calamities of war! Cannot Sir Francis and his friends perceive that they are practically contradicting themselves when they assert, on one side, that Mr. Kinglake's book is worthless trash, and on the other, demand that he shall be prevented from continuing it, lest the country should be involved in war?

*Memoir of the Rev. James Sherman: including an Unfinished Autobiography.* By Henry Allon. (Nisbet & Co.)

The good man whose career is here traced held a conspicuous position during many years in the world of Nonconformist preachers; and the Memoir of him by Mr. Allon must be acceptable to others besides those who belonged to his congregation—to all who respect and study the lives of all such influential men as are single-hearted and sincere. This we believe Mr. Sherman to have been—and to have been, accordingly, valuable in his generation; though we cannot, in the record of his worthy doings and zealous services, overlook certain peculiarities, inseparable from "Nonconformity" as associated with "the voluntary system" of ministry. It is evident that if the preacher cannot excite his audience, or else preach down to the level of his congregation's spiritual desires and theological knowledge, he is no longer a teacher for them, but is judged and dismissed as a failure. It is evident that severance from all established synods, dignitaries, ranks and divisions in ministerial service, does not imply emancipation from despotism so much as exchange of thralldom for thralldom. Mr. Allon's readers, beyond the pale of his sect, will find curious confirmation of this remark in his allusions to the saintly Countess of Huntingdon,—to the stir which she raised in Methodism,—and to the austerity with which she ruled and rebuffed her preachers. She was a good woman—good in her desire to be of use to others in need of spiritual instruc-



tion. She attested her goodness by devoting her life, fortune, influence to the cause; only she would also be High-Priestess, and dispose of others, perhaps as well able to judge of spiritual things as herself, according to her own conscience and conceit. Whether the preacher placed by her in one of her chapels was an ex-butler of hers, who had been filled with prophetic fire by attending as an acolyte on Mr. Whitefield's drawing-room revivals,—whether he was some poor curate who had struggled forth from the stagnant waters of the Church of England in search of a *terra firma* more congenial to his desires to be of use,—Lady Huntingdon directed, and scolded him if he excited her displeasure by exhibiting more independence than this godmother of Nonconformity admitted into the set-pattern of her wishes and benevolent purposes. When such is the atmosphere in which the pastor must live and breathe and act, great is the honour due to all so circumstanced who assert their own individuality. Mr. Sherman appears to have been one among these honourable men. He was the son of sincere people in humble life, who before his birth had become strictly attached to Dissent as to their saving faith, and thus, who were made anxious rather than afraid, when their boy, apprenticed to an ivory-turner, and of no great value, though notable as an apprentice, sickened and pined because his day and night dreams were those of one "called" to be a preacher. Persons on the outside of their world cannot hear and read of such doubts and impulses without asking how far that poor human attribute, personal vanity, may or may not enter into the scheme thereof. To teach is not to talk, but to know; and after that to know how to teach. Sherman could not turn billiard-balls and chessmen, but would gather and convert thousands,—as Whitefield, and Hill, and Father Mathew (since) have done. His parents hesitated to confirm him in his vocation till the moment arrived which those of his religious opinions consider as decisive. He began to preach at an early age; for a time rejected by timid persons on the score of his youth; gathering large congregations wherever he appeared. His training, which Mr. Allon confesses to have been slender, was acquired principally in Cheshunt College: later, he endeavoured for awhile to make up for his deficient education by private study; an effort which proved hardly compatible with the exhausting labours of ministerial life. For many years Mr. Sherman was settled at Reading as a married man, and himself and his family were objects of caressing care to one of his congregation—a devotee, who, with the hope of retaining her favourite pastor close to her, made liberal bequests to him and to them in the truest spirit of superstitious selfishness, as was to be seen when the elders of Surrey Chapel invited her favourite to come to London. After trying to bribe and to bargain with the preacher, the imperious woman altered her will, with every expression of vindictive resentment, and never saw him more. Mr. Sherman's popularity was at its height during the years when he was "serving" Surrey Chapel. He took a large and zealous share in all the benevolent enterprises of the day; he was held to be most successful in conversion and collection. After a time, however, Nature was worn out, and it became necessary for him to withdraw within narrower limits of exertion. He drew together a third congregation at Blackheath. His latter days were perplexed by worldly difficulties, arising from incautious speculations, into which he had been tempted. He had survived his second wife—a kind and faithful woman, whose repute in the religious world

was real and well merited. He was popular alike with those who believed implicitly in the efficacy of his teaching and with those not bound up with him in sectarian sympathies;—and not the most characteristic pages of the record are those in which his introduction to the late King of Prussia is described, and in which the innocent vanity with which he enjoyed the notice of Royalty, and credited the latter with high spiritual attainments, are set forth. Throughout this biography, however, we get near glimpses at human nature in its original no less than in its regenerated state: The former, however, will not be appreciated by the enthusiasts who regard their pastor elect as a saint. Such will receive the story of his days and deeds in another spirit from ours. No matter; it is well worth studying by those who have not, as well as by those who have, sittings at Surrey Chapel.

*Narrative of the late War in New Zealand.*  
By Lieut.-Col. Carey, C.B. (Bentley.)

*Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61.* By Col. Sir James E. Alexander, Knt. (Bentley.)

THE seed of the late war in New Zealand was sown years before that fine country became a British colony. On our first coming in contact with the native inhabitants, or Maories, as they call themselves, they were as fine a race of men as can well be found anywhere, but, at the same time, amongst the most warlike and ferocious fellows of the whole Pacific Ocean. At first, none but a few runaway sailors, or convicts flying for their life, were bold enough to take up their abode amongst them. Gradually a more respectable body of settlers, attracted by the beauty and undoubted capabilities of the country for colonization, followed in their wake. Missionaries also made their appearance, and the work of civilization and Christianization fairly commenced. The natives made rapid progress in both, laid aside their cannibal habits, and quickly acquired a taste for European manufactures. The new settlers were quite ready to supply their demands; but as the Maories had no exports of any value, they could only pay by ceding portions of their land—a system entirely unknown amongst themselves. When, afterwards, New Zealand became a British colony, it was found that great tracts of land had already passed into the hands of the new colonists, and that some of our countrymen, missionaries not excepted, had become the proprietors of thousands of acres. A great outcry followed against these bargains, and a government Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. It was alleged that the most unfair equivalents had been given for the land, and that justice demanded the surrender of the acquired tracts. The Australian colonies, where fancy prices had been put on land, were the loudest in denouncing the impropriety of these transactions. We believe the Land Commissioners tried to do their best, under the heavy pressure brought to bear upon them, by cancelling all purchases where any direct fraud could be proved; but they also ventured upon the doubtful course of letting colonists retain part of blocks of land where, in their opinion, insufficient payment had been tendered for the whole of such blocks. In all commercial transactions it is regarded a fair bargain when both parties, at the time they conclude it, express themselves satisfied. The actual price given is quite a secondary affair as far as the legality of the transaction is concerned—a thing, commercially speaking, being not worth more than it will fetch. We may rest assured that the Maories would never have parted with their

lands if they had seen a chance of obtaining a higher price at the time they sold them. These principles should have been kept steadfastly in view in dealing with the land question, and in introducing the natives to our mode of acquiring and disposing of property—theirs had hitherto been those of conquest and plunder. The Maories were sharp-witted enough to see the flaw in the application of our principles, and henceforward one of their chief aims was to get back the whole or portions of what had already been disposed of, converted, as it had been, from virgin forests and fern-clad plains into smiling fields and rich pasture-grounds.

Whilst these causes were working, another element was agitating the native mind. It appears that the intercourse between the Maories and Europeans had kindled in the breast of the natives the flame of nationality. They longed to be an independent nation, and this object they endeavoured to effect by electing Te Whero Whero their king and hoisting their own flag. What share Europeans intermarried with natives may have had in this movement is difficult to trace, but there are good reasons for believing that not only they, but also men who ought to have known better encouraged and abetted this rebellion against the Queen's Government. We could have afforded to laugh at and ignore the fact of a few tribes of semi-barbarians raising a piece of bunting in the depths of the forest, and having a few European sympathizers, if it had been unaccompanied by acts of aggression. But when in these days of free trade a league was entered into, the avowed object of which was to prevent the sale of any more land to the white settlers even if the native owners were perfectly willing to sell, and when the construction of roads and the transmission of the royal mails were openly opposed, our Government had no choice but to reduce its rebellious subjects to submission. Those of our countrymen who glory in the name of "aborigines protectionists," did their Maori friends a bad turn by encouraging them in such folly, because it was sure to lead to war, in which the natives must be defeated. The Maories would never have gone so far if it had not been for the prejudicial effect of the divided opinion known to reign amongst the European community. "How can you expect us to give up our King movement," said an intelligent native, "when half of your own Council are for us?" The Maories fully expected that the pressure their friends would bring to bear upon the Governor would oblige him to yield all the points under dispute, and this greatly tended to foster their growing disaffection.

The present province of Taranaki, the theatre of the late war, is situated on the west side of the Northern Island of New Zealand, an island containing about 21,000 Maori males above the age of fourteen years, 13,000 European males above the age of sixteen; whilst in the so-called Middle Island there are only about 1,000 Maori males above the age of fifteen, but 26,000 European males. Throughout the whole of Taranaki, containing 60,000 more acres than four English counties, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex and Hertford, there were in 1840, when the New Zealand Company determined upon forming there the settlement of New Plymouth, no more than fifty or sixty natives.—

"These few natives," says Sir James, "Ngatiawaa, were existing close to the Sugar Loaf Islands, they were indifferently clad, had neither gardens nor plantations, and subsisted on fern root and fish; their life was a constant scene of alarm (the general case for years in New Zealand formerly), through the dread of an implacable foe, and if the country had not been settled by Europeans, the insurgent Ngatiawaa could not have returned to it. When

these Ngatiawas understood the object Mr. Carington had in view in visiting the country, they asked him to bring white people to dwell among them, as a protection against the dreaded Waikatos, who in 1832 under the chief Te Whero Whero, or King Potatau, had conquered, slaughtered and dispersed or carried away captive nearly the whole of the inhabitants of this part of the country. The refined tortures and cannibal scenes of these days could not fail to induce this remnant at the Sugar Loaf Islands to desire European protection. About October, 1834, Col. William Wakefield, the chief agent of the New Zealand Company, purchased from certain chiefs and natives (who, driven from the Taranaki, were living in Queen Charlotte's Sound) all their possessions, rights, and claims in the Waitara and Taranaki land generally. In November, 1839, agents of the New Zealand Company landed at the Sugar Loaves to treat with the people about land, and had conveyed to them by purchase a continuous block of land along the coast, and which block contained the whole of the Waitara and Taranaki land. The brig Guide brought the payment, and it was shared by all the resident natives. I may mention here that the Waitara block, the disputed square mile the origin of the late war, is believed by some of the Maories to be one of the sacred spots where one of the canoes which brought their ancestors to the island came to land, and is or ought to be *tapued* and not parted with on any consideration. \* \* \* A few months after the arrival of the pioneer expedition at the Taranaki, Te Whero Whero sent a leading chief and 200 followers to the Taranaki; they danced their war-dance and said they were the owners of the country by conquest, and the people who must be paid, if the white people remained. The other natives sat and heard the statement, and cowed and subdued sat silent at the conference. Soon after this, and the Governor being informed of what had occurred, a deed was executed by the Waikatos conveying to the Queen the land they claimed, and which included the whole of the Waitara and Taranaki country. Mr. Commissioner Spain now arrived at the Taranaki to investigate claims, and awarded to the New Zealand Company the Waitara land and where New Plymouth now is. But, afterwards, Governor Fitzroy, through some advice he had got, repudiated Mr. Spain's award and directed the land to be given back to the Taranaki natives that he might re-purchase it from them, and which was considered a fatal mistake. If Mr. Spain's award had not been set aside, the claim of the Waikato chief or King Te Whero Whero would never have been heard of. After the Sugar Loaf Maories were aware that the Waikatos were paid for the land, they talked about their 'manna' or authority over the land, and joined the land league to prevent a further sale of land by the Ngatiawas."

Things came to a crisis in January, 1860, when the Government purchased a piece of land from one Te Teira, a chief of the Ngatiawas, contrary to the wish of Wirimu Kingi, of the same tribe, who in the most insulting manner forbade its sale, claimed sovereignty over it, and caused the survey to be interrupted. Wirimu Kingi was informed that his interruption was an overt act of rebellion, warned against the consequences of persisting in this course, and given till the 22nd of February to reflect on the matter. But he returned no satisfactory reply, and martial law was formally proclaimed by Colonel Murray. At a later period, Wirimu Kingi placed this piece of land at the disposal of the native sovereign, and thus intimately connected this local quarrel with the general Maori-king movement. To us, this had the advantage of localizing the war, and enabling us to withdraw our troops from the other New Zealand settlements, whilst to the natives it proved so far advantageous that they had chosen their own fighting-ground, away from their houses and families, and had nothing save their lives to lose. When things had come to this pass,

occasion to spill the first blood soon occurred, and the natives began to fortify themselves in their pahi, stockades admirably adapted to the guerilla warfare they had made up their minds to carry on. "Their sites are but barely indicated by a narrow line of newly-moved earth, carefully spread, not exceeding six inches above the general surface of the ground, whilst, for the most part, they, as well as their defenders, are invisible, a head only occasionally being raised above the level of the ground to reconnoitre, though the line may be thickly occupied." It was the reduction of these pahi that all the available force of the Australasian colonies was called upon to effect. The enemy was far too wise to risk any open battle, in which he would have been worsted. But he hoped to tire us out by throwing up pah after pah, and sinking with little loss into the bush, when the position became untenable. In a country without roads, heavily timbered, or overgrown with tall ferns, capitally adapted for concealing the attacked party, it was most difficult to catch the enemy, and if Major-Gen. Pratt and the limited forces at his disposal ultimately succeeded in compelling the Maori to sue for peace, their gallantry is entitled to every credit. On the 26th of September, his Excellency, Sir George Grey, arrived to resume the government of New Zealand:—

"Instead of a war policy, Sir George Grey offered to the Maories a system of civil institutions, similar to that which he introduced at the Cape of Good Hope, and which led to the settlement of difficulties of far greater magnitude than any which existed in New Zealand. He proposed to divide the colony into districts, over each of which was to be placed an European Commissioner, resident magistrate, or other officers; who were to be assisted by a district council of leading chiefs, and a subordinate council or runanga. To each runanga was to be attached a chief policeman and a certain number of native constables; the members of the district councils to receive pay as well as other office bearers, differing in amount. Judicial powers to be conferred on the members of council with certain limits, also power of local taxation and the construction of public works. Europeans to be allowed to settle within native districts on certain terms, and with the consent of the native authorities. This system has had a trial at the Cape of seven years, is somewhat costly at first, but pays its own expenses in the end, and has been eminently successful. In New Zealand, 'so mote it be!'"

The two works at the head of our notice may be termed rather materials for a history of the New Zealand war than a history. Of the two, that of Lieut.-Col. Carey is the better book; Sir James E. Alexander's volume is rather disjointed, and both are evidently written under considerable restraint. They relate almost exclusively to the military part of the campaign, and carefully avoid the political side of a conflict of which we may not yet have seen the last, unless great prudence and firmness are exercised. The New Zealand press is roundly charged with misrepresenting the whole question to the English public, and the colonists are supposed to derive so much advantage from the large expenditure defrayed by the home Government, that peace is thought not secure till the settlers shall be made to pay the whole expenses of the war that may break out; but we doubt whether such an assertion could be made good.

The Maories are spoken of in high terms by both authors, and many interesting anecdotes are given of their courage and coolness in danger. They are supposed to have lost 800 men, whilst we had 238 killed and wounded. At first they could not be induced to spare the lives of the women, children, wounded and prisoners; but Mr. Wilson, a worthy missionary,

ultimately succeeded in persuading them to adopt this humane conduct. By the last advices we learn that fifteen of their chiefs have left on a visit to this country, to see with their own eyes whether England is really as great a power as the Maories might be if united. The visit of so intelligent a body of men to our shores must ultimately produce a beneficial effect on the permanent peace and prosperity of New Zealand, which, now that rich gold and coal mines have been discovered, must speedily become what Nature seems to have designed it, the England of the South Seas.

*Who to Consult? or, a Book of Reference for Invalids, in Disordered Health, Difficult Cases, or Long-standing Disease. Including a Simple Nosological Arrangement of the Medical and Surgical Forms of Disease. (Suited for Easy Reference.) Together with a List of the most Distinguished Physicians and Surgeons of the Day; an Explanatory Glossary of Pathological Terms, &c. A Corrected and Revised Edition will be published Annually. (Aylott & Son.)*

WERE it not that silence might be injurious to the medical profession, by leaving a system of subtle puffery without exposure, we should take no notice of this impudent and scandalous publication. The book proceeds from an anonymous writer; but the publishers give their testimony that the author is "a highly distinguished member of the medical profession." Messrs. Aylott & Son might have extended their eulogy, and paid a compliment to the modesty of their author, who, while he makes the reputation of others, is content to remain unknown, and would rather pass to the grave without a fee than incur a charge of writing a book for the purpose of advertising his own claims to public confidence. "To prevent," says this man of lofty purpose at the conclusion of his Preface, "any misconception as to the true intent and purport of these pages, as well as to avoid any imputation commonly laid to the charge of medical writers, viz., 'The book being the means of making their name known, and thereby multiplying the number of their patients,'—I here beg to leave mine out, and therefore simply sign myself—The Author." What noble abnegation of self! But, then, as the book contains a good deal of puffery, what assurance have we that he does not puff himself? Of course such suspicion would be uncharitable "misconception"; but it is a "misconception" which the writer provokes rather than "prevents" by the course which he has adopted.

Clothed with the authority of his publishers' recommendation, this unknown and self-elected judge of the attainments and capabilities of his professional brethren descants in the following strain on his especial fitness for the task which he has undertaken:—

"Times out of number has the author of this manual been the medium of pointing out the source from whence the greatest amount of skill or judgment might be reasonably expected. Indeed, so convinced is he that, in many cases of serious or dangerous illness, protracted or special disease, this is the *surest mode of obtaining the best advice*, that he has more than once thought of making it a *spécialité*. There can be no question that a Physician well acquainted with the claims of his professional brethren, and competent to judge of their skill in particular forms of disease, could command one of the largest consulting practices in London by adopting the following plan, namely, by leaving the patient alone himself, otherwise than simply, after forming a correct *diagnosis* of the case, advising him or her who to consult under the circumstances. Such a line of practice might be novel, it is true; but nevertheless useful. It would amount



to much the same thing as taking 'Counsel's opinion' as to the proper course to pursue in a legal difficulty; and probably prove quite as wise a step, in many medical cases, and certainly the cheapest in the end."

We can neither admit the existence of the difficulty which, in the author's opinion, keeps invalids from the physicians best qualified to treat their maladies, nor recognize the analogy which he draws between his office and that of a counsel advising on a case. While people are in good health they, of course, do not trouble themselves to inquire about the special qualifications of medical practitioners; but as soon as they fall ill they do not remain in ignorance for a single day as to the "opinion" they should have recourse to. The sick man who wishes for the "best advice" makes known his desire to his ordinary medical attendant, the general practitioner employed in his household or by his family connexion, and that familiar adviser, thoroughly acquainted, as a matter of course, with the particular endowments of his professional superiors, and himself interested in having the best guidance and support, brings to his patient the physician or surgeon best able to combat the existing disease. Such is the system of the medical profession; and it is a system which works well, and is exactly analogous to the course of procedure by which litigants obtain the aid of advocates peculiarly fitted to conduct their causes. Our "distinguished member of the medical profession" labours under the strangely erroneous impression, that a "counsel's opinion" is nothing more than written advice to his client to consult another barrister.

The style of the book throughout accords with its purpose. The mistakes in the spelling of nosological terms show that the "distinguished member of the medical profession" is signally deficient in that culture which is generally presumed to be the basis of education for a liberal profession. In great staring capitals "Delirium Tremens" does duty for Delirium Tremens, and "Diphtheria" for Diphtheria. Similar blunders appear in every part of the treatise. Under some headings the names of the most eminent authorities on the maladies referred to are looked for in vain; under other headings the author recommends physicians and surgeons who have no better claims to such notice than such as are enjoyed by every qualified practitioner. Amongst the lithotritists, the name of Mr. Henry Thompson—who has just been sent for, the papers tell us, by King Leopold—is not mentioned; and in two other places where he is alluded to his name is misspelt. In the author's opinion, Mr. Yearsley and Mr. Hinton ought not to be consulted on deafness, Mr. Hancock has done nothing to mitigate the awful torture of sciatica, Mr. Adams should not be called in where cases of spinal curvature or club-foot have to be treated, and Mr. Ashton has no place amongst those who have directed their attention to the distressing malady on which he is a "first opinion." Such is the scandalous book the author of which says he is prepared to take "immediate proceedings in Chancery against all infringements (!) of its copyright."

*Poems and Essays.* By Janet Hamilton. (Hall & Co.)

READERS of Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences' have been made acquainted with a form of Scottish character as revealed by those wonderful old ladies who were born before "nerves" were invented, and who are fast passing away, to leave us no living likeness,—women whose angles were not rubbed down to smooth mediocrity, but who were

robustly natural, and not afraid to show it,—women of great strength of feeling, who would boldly put into words what others might only timidly think, and that with the quaintest, queerest and most piquant of humours: unmis-takeable Scottish thistles if touched roughly, but full of honey at heart, and possessing a wild fragrance, that cannot be retained with our culture; exceedingly delightful old faces, having many a wrinkle of wisdom and twinkle of mirth, the youthful spirit looking out of every furrow in immortal freshness!—sprightly with their seventy years as though the gayest sparkle of French vivacity had got into the *dour* Scottish blood and set it dancing! This kind of character was not limited, however, to the class from which Dean Ramsay has chiefly drawn. Specimens might be found here and there in the cottages of the poor—real ladies by nature, who could bear the burthen of poverty with great dignity, and whose talk was often far better than books. We have one in our mind's eye now: as blithe of heart as a bird, and as cheery of tongue as though there were no such thing as sorrow. She had her own heavy troubles, but never made the burthen weightier by stooping to it; so strong and upright in soul, that age seemed unable to bow the body; a face of the noblest Norse type, and eyes that glowed like live coals from under the tall white *mutch*; a woman with nature enough to have been the mother of Robert Burns. Something like this we imagine Janet Hamilton to be: as fine a sample, we are told, as can be found of the *braw* and *buirdly* woman we have etched in a line or two—a genuine antique of the strong-headed, warm-hearted, quick-witted *auld* Scottish wife. If there be any doubt about this, let the book decide. We consider it one of the most remarkable that has fallen into our hands for a long time past. It will not bring much added wealth, perhaps, to English literature, but it is a book that enriches life and ennobles our common humanity. We have had many working men poets, but this is by a working woman of threescore years and ten. Most of the poems are lately written; for it appears that she reared her family and sent them forth into the world to live their life, and then, in the consciousness of having done her best, and in the silence of the empty home, she sat down and sang her songs. And right cheery and victorious they are—worthy of instant welcome from all who can appreciate such an exquisite illustration of the common saying, "Business first, and pleasure afterwards."

Janet Hamilton is the daughter of a shoemaker, and she became the wife of a shoemaker. She never went to school, but her mother taught her to read the Bible. Through this doorway she entered the vast library of English literature. But what range of reading she had we are not told. She writes English verse with ease and elegance. But the genuine nature of the old lady gets fullest and fittest expression in the racy Doric which she writes. Here we find the shrewd *keeking* observation, the quaint pawky humour, and the sly Scotch wisdom in full force. The true flavour of the book is Scottish, while the facts of the life are universally enjoyable.

First, let us show the environment of the author, who is living in Langloan, near Coatbridge. It is a lively description, called 'Our Location':—

A hunner funnels bleezin', reekin',  
Coal an' ironstane charrin', smeeikin';  
Navvies, miners, keepers, fillers,  
Puddlers, rollers, iron millers;  
Reestit, reekit, raggit laddies,  
Firemen, enginemen an' paddies;  
Boatmen, banksmen, rough and rattlin',  
Bout the wecht wi' colliers battlin',  
Sweatin', swearin', fechtin', drinkin',

Change-house bells an' gill-stoups clinkin';  
Police—ready men and willin'—  
Aye at han' when stoups are fillin',  
Clerks, an' counter-loupers plenty,  
Wi' trim moustache and whiskers dainty—  
Chaps that winna stau at trifles,  
Min' ye they can han'le rifies.  
'Bout the wives in oor location,  
An' the lassies' botheration,  
Some are decent, some are dandies,  
An' a gey when drucken randies,  
Aye tae neebors' hooses sallin',  
Gretn' bairns ahint them trailin',  
Gann for nother bread nor butter,  
Just tae drink an' rin the cutter.

In such a location we may expect more humour than pathetic sentiment. Much of the old wife's humour is very smart. She can send a keen, merry glance right to the heart of many matters.

She has a ready laugh for the "mony plaisters" that are to cure the working man's "disasters." Also,—

Hae ye no heard in Glasco College  
They've plantit a new tree o' knowledge?  
The frute's fu' bonny tae the e'e,  
An' woman's no forbid tae pree:  
Sae she may cum without presumption,  
An' pu' an' eat an' gather gumption,  
An' sic lang-wint, lang-nebbit cracks,  
'Bout social rights, an' wrangs, an' facts,  
Frae chiefti wi' tongues sae glib an' snell,  
They tingit thro' ye like a bell.  
There's mony a phase o' speech an' thoct  
Lenks gran', but when it's tae be wrocht,  
An' practice, 'stead o' speech, begins,  
There's stumilin'-blocks tae break oor shins.

The old lady is hard on the Social Science Association and "speechifying" women. She describes "Bull Run" as the

—field inglorious,  
Whence legs, not arms, returned victorious.

And this is auld Janet's answer to her countryman of the *New York Herald*:—

What's a' the din' is Jonathan gane gyte?  
What ails the fallow, that he'll growl an' flyte,  
An' shake his neive across the wide Atlantic,  
Wi' glunchin' broo, an' mony a senseless antic?  
Ne'er fash your thoem wi' us, my Yankee billy—  
Thae blusterin' havers mak' ye unco silly!  
Tak' tent, my man, ye're needfu' o' a skeipin',  
For, gudeness kens, ye're never o'er the yelpin'.  
Steek up your gab, ye wild, camstrarie laddie,  
Nae mair yaff yaffin' at your British daddie;  
I think ye micht hae ither tow tae tease,  
When bath the North and South are in a breeze.  
A fiesome sight, atweel, tae a' the war'—  
Wi' friens that wish ye weel ye sountra quarrel—  
For Britain, frae her cozie islan' dwellin',  
Will neither mak' nor meddle wi' ye, callan.  
Ye're no that unco steive in limb an' lith;  
Ye're scrippit baith in courage, sense an' pith;  
Langsyne ye gat yer legs out o'er the harrows,  
Sin'syne ye think ye hae nae mony narrows.  
But len' yer lugs, and dinna bounce and bark—  
Ye needna tear your hair nor rive your sark—  
Your sangs o' liberty are bosh an' tee-dum;  
It wad be better baith for you an' freedom  
If ye had ne'er cut up the auld connection,  
Nor smool't tae democratic mob direction.  
Ye'll ne'er hae peace until ye get a king—  
A coup d'état for you's the vera thing:  
There's Nap, the Third, wha whamel' bluidy France,  
An' hauds her doon—had aye like him the chance,  
He'd grip the reins, wi' bit an' bridle haud ye,  
An' should ye rear or kick, he'd whip an' daud ye.  
An' gif ye maun be sodgers, he'll learn ye—  
But ye'll needs dae his biddin', min' I warn ye;  
For lock that canna guide nor rule themsel'  
Should hae a ruler strong, an' stern, an' snell.

Here is a laughable picture of Crinoline as it appears to our author in her neighbourhood, where the lassies, though they may be barefooted and barefaced, are still devout followers of the fashion. The concluding suggestion is rather startling, we fear:—

#### CRINOLINE.

Auld Scotlan' gangs yirrin an' chanerin' alane;  
She wunnert whaur a' her trig lassocks ha'e gane;  
She's trampit the kintira, an' socht thro' the toons,  
An' far' the fule hizies—blawn out like balloons!  
Can they be my lassocks—ance cozie an' coah,  
Weel shapit, weel happit—sae stumpy an' toah?  
Twa coats an' a toosh, or a goon, ye may ween,  
Were boukie aneuch, wi' what nature had g'en.  
They're aye i' my e'e, an' they're aye i' my gate—  
At the kink I an' chiefti maist oot o' my seat;  
Whan caul', tae the ingle I needna gae ben,  
If Kate an' her crinoline's on the fire—  
Whan a lad wi' a lassie forgethers yeno,  
It's no her bricht een, or her rosie wee mou',  
Her snod cockernony, waist jimpy an' fine,  
That first tak's his e'e—it's the big crinoline!

Tae sae that he likes it would jist be a lee—  
But ye ken that the big thing attracts aye the wee—  
An' the lass that cares nocht 'bout her heart an' her heid,  
Tak's care that her crinoline's weel spread abroad.  
An' say, if dame Nature wad gie at her birth,  
Tae ilka wee lassie that's born on the yirth,  
A bonk o' her ain, that grew bigger ilk year,  
Ye'd no be sae proud o' the giffie I fear.

In various ways Janet tries to do her countrymen and countrywomen good. Living where she does, she has, no doubt, seen much of the evils and horrors of drunkenness, and she is strong on teetotalism. Here her verses are so far above the customary temperance effusions (of water on the brain), that the teetotal world ought to drink her health and prosperity in the strongest tipple that circumstances will permit. There are several prose essays in the volume, all sensibly written; but we prefer her as the local humourist to the "popular educator." The individuality of the one is worth more than all the cosmopolitanism of the other, for it is of that perennially interesting kind in which national character reaches its ripeness.

*The Great Stone Book of Nature.* By David Thomas Ansted, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

UNDER this title the author brings before us an elementary volume on geology and mineralogy. The facts of geology are regarded as the records of the stone book, and the opening of it signifies "the earliest studies of our earth with a view to make out its history, and these studies teach how Nature speaks rather than what she means." Having chosen this metaphorical title, the author is compelled to adapt his pages to it, though with some difficulty and frequent violations of metaphor.

"The Great Stone Library" might have proved a more suitable title, for so diversified are the records of geology, so widely scattered are its facts, so variously typical are its organic remains, so geographically distant are its evidences, and so comprehensive are its conclusions, that the idea of a vast terrestrial library presents itself as more aptly metaphorical than that of a single volume. Successive ranges of shelving might be held to represent successive strata, and the several volumes on each shelf to show their characteristic fossils and their lithological distinctions. Passing, for the sake of example, from the Library of the British Museum to its Geological Galleries, we seem to pass only from the artificially-printed to the nature-printed volumes. Were a stratigraphical arrangement of fossils adopted in the Museum, the analogy would be more striking. We should then pass from histories in type to histories in stone. Chronology, though on vastly different scales, would rule the classification in both departments. The one would form a history of the human mind, the other a history of the divine mind. In the one we should peruse the roll of heroic deeds, in the other the ceaseless roll of terrestrial changes. In the one the mutations of empires, sovereigns and peoples, in the other the mutations of animal dynasties, of fishes, crustaceans and saurians. The characters would be equally legible in each. There would be the several languages and their several derivatives, but all could be interpreted, and translations and commentaries would be the work of qualified students, who should give themselves each to his particular tongue, while all should labour to present the facts and the consequential theories to the popular mind in one universally understood tongue. In these and many similar aspects the two great departments in our Museum might be appropriately compared—the literary and the lithological likened to each other.

If, however, we must limit ourselves to a single metaphorical volume, then 'The Great Stone Book' must be dealt with in a narrower

range of illustration. If it be one volume, then all who run may read it; all, wherever they dwell, may have some one of its pages open for their perusal; it is a sealed book to no man who cares to qualify himself for understanding it; and though it has many pages which demand diligent study, and many which even close students have hitherto failed to interpret satisfactorily, yet there are very many which are simple and universally intelligible, which require nothing more than continued attention, and which are replete with unfailing interest and instruction. These simple pages of the stone book are everywhere unrolled,—everywhere, beneath, around and above us. The common flag-stones of our streets are some of its leaves; the common stone buildings of our cities are others; cathedrals, churches, halls and mansions, all speak of quarried stone, and even the funeral slabs which stand erect at the heads of so many prostrate thousands who now lie in our cemeteries are significant of times and existences long preceding the races of mankind. The human names and eulogies inscribed upon them refer to the beings of yesterday; while in the layers beneath those very inscriptions may, perhaps, be found fossil shells which once floated in the waters of an immensely ancient sea. Thus the stony sepulchres of one race of organized beings are strangely erected as the monumental marks of another, and every tombstone in a cemetery thus becomes a doubly-characterized page in 'The Great Stone Book of Nature.'

In Mr. Ansted's edition of this Stone Book everything geological forms a page, whether apt or inapt. Sun, Wind, Rain and Frost compose one page; Clay, Chalk, Limestone and Marble, Sand and Sandstone, the Brick-field and the Gravel-pit, compose other pages; and so on to the end of the volume. There is in it more of Physical Geology than Paleontology, and therefore very little that requires preliminary information. The reader may take it up without fear of being repelled by technicalities, and may regard it as one of the simplest and most unpretending of introductions to the physical aspects of the science. One would conceive it to be a collection of introductory lectures delivered to young persons of intelligence but of no previous geological knowledge; and all such readers, if only they can dispense with highly-wrought descriptions, picturesque verbiage, and fanciful illustrations, will find it useful to them as beginners. The great majority, however, of such readers require to be allured to geology—we had almost said, deluded into it—by factitious attractiveness. They are not disposed to look at the pages of 'The Great Stone Book,' if those pages are merely stony. They ask that flowers shall be strewn over the stones, and that the wand of the verbal enchanter shall wave over the rigid and naturally unadorned truths. Hence elementary books inferior in accuracy to the one before us would, perhaps, surpass it in acceptableness; and it is mortifying to a sound geologist to see how a little tinsel of fancy, a glittering array of facts, pomp of verbiage, and a dash of humour will always be found to lighten the natural heaviness of 'The Great Stone Book.' Had Hugh Miller been content to write about the Old Red Sandstone page of this book as a mere recording geologist, his name would never have been known beyond the rooms of the Geological Society. In no two volumes treating of the same science, and for much the same class of readers, could there be a more marked contrast than exists between Miller's 'Sketch-book of Popular Geology' and Ansted's 'The Great Stone Book of Nature.' The one is Geology exhibited under the prismatic hues of an exuberant imagination; the other is simply an opening and shutting of 'The

Great Stone Book.' One sentence of Miller's book appropriately describes this bare and unillustrated style of geological teaching:—"I might stand in front of its curved precipices, red, yellow or grey, and might mark their water-rolled boulders of all kinds and sizes stretching out in bold relief from the surface, like the protuberances that roughen the rustic basements of the architect; but I had no 'Open Sesame' to form vistas through them into the recesses of the past." Such glimpses through magic vistas of the past are precisely what the book now before us lacks. It is vain to present mere facts to beginners, who are reluctant to take the trouble to recollect them. Perspective, not Chinese flat truthfulness, is the obvious requisite. We all abuse crinoline, yet Geology without crinoline will not readily become presentable amongst the unscientific. No doubt crinoline is unnatural, and everywhere laughed at by sober people; nevertheless, geological crinoline is the most pardonable of all. It hides rigidity, angularity, and all faults. Denudation is true in geological theory, but untrue in geological teaching.

Almost any page of Mr. Ansted's book will illustrate our meaning. Take, for instance, his notice of gravel flints:—

"Pick out a few of the pebbles and look at them. Here is a well-rounded black pebble, about the size of an egg, very smooth and almost polished, but the surface is scratched all over with fine marks, showing clearly how the stone became round and smooth. Next to it is a broken fragment, the edges rounded and worn and a clean broken face presented. Both are flints, and both exactly resemble other flints, whether in the gravel, on the sea-beach, or in the chalk cliff. It takes a long while to roll so hard a stone as a flint into the shape of an egg, and carry it with others into a great heap far away from the sea. It takes considerable force to break a flint pebble in half. We have next to see what a flint is, and where it comes from, in order to know what is the relation of this gravel-pit with the various rocks in its neighbourhood. Let us break it in half with a hammer, and try if anything is to be learnt by looking at the inside. It is not unlikely that when broken there will be a small empty space in the middle, partly occupied with little crystals. Perhaps there is no empty space, but a distinct shape resembling some more or less known part of an animal, as if the flint had once been pasty and had entangled a sponge, a shell, or sea-anemone, just as in jellies the cook will enclose fresh strawberries or cherries, or as flies are caught in resin. At any rate, we are almost sure to find, if we look closely enough, using that wonderful contrivance the microscope, that little white or grey spots in the clear flint once belonged either to sponges, or to shells, or to some other creature formerly inhabiting the sea. The flints generally found in gravel are very different from most other stones we meet with. The former all seem similar, and though mixed with other very different stones, they, no doubt, have all come from the chalk. The only places where such material is at all abundant are the various chalk hills, many of them at considerable distance. Beds of flint, unbroken and undisturbed, often alternate with the beds of chalk, and it is supposed that the pebbles once formed part of other chalk hills now washed away."

This and another paragraph or two comprise all that is said of flints. Every tolerable geologist knows how much more might have been said, and how much more graphically. How interesting to the beginner would have been notices of the numerous microscopic bodies in flints, the spiniferites and the animalcules, seen by transmitted light; the crowds of odd things popularly explained by Mr. Eley, in his 'Geology in the Garden,' and particularly the several theories of the production of chalk flints, including that of Dr. Bowerbank, to the effect that every kind of flint nodule and



vein in the chalk, owes its origin to a sponge of some species as a nucleus. Then, we might have had some description of those strange but striking, huge, cup-like flints, found near Norwich, and foolishly called Paramoudra. So, likewise, numerous other subjects might have been expanded which pass before us in colourless review in these pages.

To make room for such additions, the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters might well have been omitted, which give so little information upon minerals that their loss would not have been felt. Moreover, a dull and unpolished style is no aid to an elementary book, which should be captivating as well as clear. One advantage these pages certainly have, namely, that they are geologically correct, and are an echo of the most approved opinions of original inquirers.

A few illustrations accompany the volume, and these are all pleasing, excepting one entitled "The Stones of the Great Stone Book," in which a huge egg and a penny roll at its side seem meant for a couple of boulders. If boulders, they have both been well boiled.

*Memoirs of the Court of Spain, under the Reign of Charles the Second, 1679-1682.* By the Marquis de Villars—[*Mémoires de la Cour d'Espagne, &c.*]: being a Collation of the various Editions and Manuscripts of these Memoirs now known to exist, with some Inquiry as to their alleged Author. By Denis Florence MacCarthy. (Dublin.)

*Que les gens d'esprit sont bêtes!* These words of Figaro, one of the smartest of commentators, may serve for a text for many a discourse which is pronounced by way of illustrating the blind processes of sharp-sighted people.

A few years ago Mr. William Stirling purchased for a few shillings, at Sotheby's, a manuscript historical work, the 'Mémoires de Villars,' about which he, confessedly, knew nothing, but which he took to be "copy" destined for the press. He, of course, did not do with it as Arétino did with the MS. of a work on the Gothic War, by Procopius—translate and publish it as his own; nor did he imitate the conduct of Machiavelli, who, turning up the lost MS. of the Apophthegms of Plutarch, turned them also to account by taking of the best and clapping them into the mouth of his hero, Castruccio Castrucani. Mr. Stirling put the written roll on his shelves, and supposed that some day he would find the volume which was printed from it.

To all "the obvious sources of information," he addressed himself—to Brunet, Quérard, the various biographies, and so forth,—but only to acquire an opinion that his manuscript was an *integra virgo*, or rather an *acerba puella*, which had never become ripe enough for the press. All the wisdom of the Philobiblon Society, in whose collection it is now printed as a novelty, helped him to that conclusion. Sir F. Madden examined the manuscript carefully, amid the multitude of references crowding round him in the British Museum, and after due research, recorded his opinion that it had never been printed. The Duc d'Aumale ransacked his own remarkable library, failing to discover any account of such memoirs, and finding himself without grounds to believe that the written memoir had ever passed through the press.

Mr. Stirling himself made researches in vain among the MSS. of the British Museum. Mr. Ford, the author of the 'Hand-Book of Spain,' counselled him to try the learned pundits of *Notes and Queries*; but the oracle there gave no sound. Mr. Stirling and Mr. Ford discussed the question together many

times, looked at the manuscript, lent one another books, and could come to no other conclusion. Mr. Ford died, and Mr. Stirling bought such volumes from the library of the former as he knew were wanting in his own, but made no new discovery. At the same sale, Mr. MacCarthy purchased an anonymous work, printed in 1733, which he at once identified with Mr. Stirling's MS. *Mémoires de Villars*. To render this singular story more singular still, it is only necessary to add that, in a fly-leaf of the volume which had, for a score of years, belonged to Mr. Ford, that gentleman had himself made this record:—"It is possible that the author may have had access to the MS. letters of the Marquise de Villars, ambassadress in Spain, at the time of the marriage of Charles the Second, which were printed at Amsterdam, in 12mo. 1760." But there is a superlative "most singular" in the fact that Mr. Stirling himself, in his 'Annals of the Artists of Spain,' published in 1848, refers to the great resemblance which exists between a work by Madame D'Aulnoy, 'Mémoires de la Cour d'Espagne,' and the work possessed by Mr. Ford, and purchased by Mr. MacCarthy, 'Mémoires de la Cour d'Espagne, depuis 1679 jusqu'en 1681,' and published in Paris in 1733, the work, in fact, which Mr. MacCarthy identifies with the supposed unprinted manuscript bought by Mr. Stirling at Sotheby's auction-rooms!

The anonymous copyist of Mr. Stirling's manuscript had chosen to ascribe it to the Marquis de Villars; and this name being on the mind of all the eager examiners, they went off on a false scent. Had any one of them consulted the 'Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes,' by Barbier, they would have been put, partially at least, on the right track. Mr. MacCarthy one day found himself almost at the source of truth on this matter when, seated in the famous Library of the King's Inn, Dublin, he opened De Flassan's 'Histoire Générale et Raisonnée de la Diplomatie Française' (1811). Therein he found notices of Court incidents during the embassy of Villars in Spain, which were identical with those in D'Aulnoy, the anonymous volume of 1733, and Mr. Stirling's manuscript; but De Flassan cited an earlier authority than either the anonymous volume of 1733 or the earlier work of the romancing D'Aulnoy—namely, a manuscript on the state of Spain, in the Library of the Arsenal in Paris. Thither, opportunity aiding, went the indefatigable Mr. MacCarthy, obtained access to this manuscript, and carefully collated it with D'Aulnoy, the volume of 1733, and Mr. Stirling's edition printed in the Philobiblon collection. He finds them identical, with a certain significant difference. In the Arsenal manuscript, French persons of the highest distinction are spoken of in a tone that no French ambassador would ever dream of employing. Into proofs, resting on this basis, Mr. MacCarthy enters very largely; but we do enough by describing what he does, rather than following him through what he has done. We are chiefly concerned with the curious history of Mr. Stirling's manuscript, which can no longer be ascribed to Villars, the French Ambassador in Spain. The author of the Arsenal manuscript, from which later writers have taken what best suited them, and prudently altered much of what they had taken, remains unknown. The research which led up to it forms a remarkable addition to the Curiosities of Literature; and, setting aside the patient and successful Mr. MacCarthy, when we think of the number of expert and clever people who, well qualified for the task, yet failed in achieving it completely, we think of Peter

Heylin, who described the world physically, geographically and topographically, and yet lost his way in a wood close to his own hall-door!

*The Life and Typography of William Caxton, England's First Printer; with Evidence of his Typographical Connexion with Colard Mansion, the Printer at Bruges.* Compiled from Original Sources by William Blades. Vol. II. (Lilley.)

WE have examined the concluding volume of Mr. Blades's work on Caxton, and are happy to report of it that it forms in every respect a fitting complement to its predecessor. In that, as our readers may recollect, Mr. Blades not only laid before us some new and interesting facts in Caxton's biography, but propounded a new theory as to the school of typography in which our first English printer graduated before establishing a press on his own account in the Almonry at Westminster. That school he showed to have been the Dutch or Belgian school of printing, as distinguished from the Mentz school, founded by Gutenberg; also, that Colard Mansion, of Bruges, was Caxton's immediate instructor, in concert with whom Caxton's earliest works, The 'Recuyell' and 'The Chess Book,' were printed abroad; and, finally, that Caxton's first work, with a date, printed on English soil was the 'Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophes,' produced at Westminster in 1477. The French 'Recueil,' the 'Fais du Jason,' and the 'Meditacions,' Mr. Blades considers were printed by Mansion alone, although in the same type as the English 'Recuyell' and 'The Chess Book.' This was the only point almost on which we felt ourselves bound to express a different opinion from that of our author, being unwilling on any but the most substantial ground to deny to Caxton the credit of having had some share in their production. And this opinion we adhere to. The mere fact of those works being in French, a language in which Caxton never subsequently printed, does not weigh with us; for, once that he had arrived on English ground, it was not likely, with such a keen eye as he had for business, that he would fritter himself away upon works for which there was no sufficient market. Neither are we disposed to give up our Caxton as the printer of the 'Proposicio Johannis Russell,' a speech made by John Russell, ambassador to the Duke of Burgundy, on the occasion of investing that sovereign with the Order of the Garter. Who so likely as Caxton to have printed this, either alone or in partnership with Mansion? And if so, then is it also exceedingly probable that he likewise printed 'Les Quatre Derrenieres Choses,'—a work which is in the same type as the 'Proposicio,' distinguished by Mr. Blades as "type No. 2." This was, in fact, the identical fount of types which Caxton brought with him to England, and from which he made his first essay at Westminster by printing the 'Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophes.'

Mr. Blades has taken great pains to distinguish the several kinds of type used in the Caxton books. There were in all six different sorts, besides modifications of two of them; namely, those numbered as "type No. 2," and "type No. 4." Beautiful fac-similes are given of all these, as also an alphabet of each, "including all the single, double and triple letters, signs, contractions, &c.,"—so that in any part of the world it is now possible for a reader, having access to a copy of the volume before us, to assure himself whether some rare book supposed to be "a Caxton" was in reality printed by our prototypographer.

This, however, is but one merit, although a conspicuous one, of Mr. Blades's Second Volume, which consists of two principal parts, the first being a dissertation on printing as practised by Caxton, founded upon a critical examination of his workmanship; and the second, a bibliographical and literary account of every production of his press at present known to exist. In his commencing dissertation Mr. Blades introduces the "Master Printer" himself to us in the following terms:—

"We will now ask the reader to imagine fourteen years passed since Caxton first began working at this new art. It is not difficult to picture the wooden structures in the Almonry occupied by his sedate but busy workmen. We can look in at yonder window and see the venerable master printer himself 'sitting in his studye where as lay many and dyuerse paunfettis and bookys.' The great towers of Westminster Abbey cast their shadow over the room, for he is an early riser, and already at work upon his translation of the new French romance called 'Eneydos.' The 'fayre and ornate termes' of his author give him 'grete playr', and he labours, almost without intermission, till the low sun, blazing from the western windows, warns him of the day's decline. Again, we watch him passing with observant eye through the rooms where his servants are at work; we can see the movements of the compositors who, close to the narrow windows, ply their rapid fingers; we can hear the thud-thud of the wooden presses as the workmen 'pull to' and 'send home' the bar, discussing, meanwhile, the latest news; and we sympathize with the binder who, hammering away at the volume between his knees, looks in despair at the ever-increasing progeny of his master's art. Piles of books and printed 'quayers' rise on all sides, and many a wise head is ominously shaken at the foolishness of supposing that so many books can ever find purchasers. But Caxton pursues still his busy course, with mind and body ever at work, preparing copy for the press, and guiding and instructing his workmen in that art which he had learned at Bruges, at 'grete charge and dispense,' and the practices of which are to be explained in the following chapters."

After this we are inducted into the several processes carried on by Caxton in his house at the "Red Pale," in the Almonry at Westminster. The types were not cast in the establishment, neither was the paper made there; but, with these exceptions, almost all the other operations connected with the production of books were done under the same roof. And here the reader, who is so disposed, may learn all the mysteries of spacing, even and uneven, of chases, quadrats and reglets, of tympan and frisket, of bites and point-holes, and all the other operations of the early compositors and pressmen; while, in the matter of book-binding, he is informed with respect to the folding and collation of sheets, whether ternions, quaternions or quinternions, the signatures, the use of waste sheets in binding, the parchment slips at the back, and so forth; and finally, with respect to the duties of the illuminator, the rubricator and the wood-engraver.

Leave us all this, however, as too technical for the majority of readers, while we direct attention, rather, to the number of distinct publications printed in the Caxton types, whether at Bruges or at Westminster, between the year 1474, the presumed date of the 'Recuyell,' and 1491, the year of Caxton's death. The entire number of these is given by Mr. Blades as ninety-one; including, of course, different editions of certain works, but not including doubtful or apocryphal publications sometimes attributed to Caxton. All these Mr. Blades has enumerated *seriatim*, in the order of the several sorts of types used in their production. This list of "Caxtons," all undoubtedly genuine, is by far the largest hitherto

published—Ames giving only 48, Herbert 50, and Dibdin 57. To each work, as it occurs in order, Mr. Blades has appended a minute bibliographical description and collation, specifying its typographical peculiarities, its commencing and concluding lines, when such could be ascertained from an inspection or trustworthy account of existing perfect copies; a brief account of the nature of the work, and of its author, when ascertainable; if a translation, mentioning by whom it was done; also, if printed from any known manuscript, stating where such manuscript or copies of it still exist; then further particulars, chiefly of literary interest, included under the head of "Remarks," the whole concluding with a list of all the known copies of such printed work, whether in public or private libraries; mentioning the condition and size of each copy, whether perfect or imperfect, and in what way and what year it was acquired by its present owner. This last, while it is a most interesting feature in Mr. Blades's work, must have cost the author infinite labour, as may be judged from his statement that out of the 556 volumes of Caxton's printing thus catalogued by him, full 500 passed through his own hands for collation. Thus, of 'The Game and Play of the Chess Moralised,' he enumerates nine different copies at present existing. Similarly, of the 'Boethius,' he enumerates as many as fifteen copies, all collated by his own hands; while, of 'The Book of Tully of Old Age,' he has catalogued and collated full twenty copies. But, besides all this, Mr. Blades has subjoined to his account of each individual "Caxton" a list of the sale prices at which copies have been purchased at different times, specifying in each instance (where possible) the name, both of the original possessor and the purchaser, with the date of the year when sold, and number of the lot in the sale catalogue. "This commercial table of 'Sale Prices,'" he justly remarks, "is not without its interest in enabling the reader to trace a volume from library to library, and presents, in the fluctuating amount paid for the same book, an interesting aspect of that curious disease—Bibliomania." As an example of this list of sale prices, take the following as it occurs at the end of our author's account of the 'Recuyell of the Histories of Troy,' Caxton's first printed work:—

Year.	Lot.	Sale.	Amount.	Purchaser.
1098	119	Dr. Bernard	£0 3 0	
1743	2783	Earl of Oxford		Osborne
1756	2026	Bryan Fairfax	8 8 0	Fras. Child
1773	4090	J. West	32 11 0	George the Third
1776	1667	J. Ratcliffe	4 18 0	Dr. Hunter
1786	487	M. C. Tutet	21 0 0	H. E. Austen
1800	1150	G. Stevens	14 3 6	J. Edwards
1812	6830	D. of Roxburghe	1,060 10 0	D. of Devonshire
1815	164	J. Edwards	43 1 0	De Bure
1816	1469	J. Lloyd	128 0 0	G. Hibbert
1826	1220	J. Inglis	15 0 0	Imp. Lib. Paris
1829	6925	G. Hibbert	157 10 0	J. Wilks
1847	2101	J. Wilks	165 0 0	Utterson
1852	482	Utterson	155 0 0	E. Ashburnham.

Of the copies thus sold the majority can be still identified; and it is singular that the only copy mentioned in the list as perfect is that which sold for the least money, namely, Dr. Bernard's, which fetched the ridiculous sum of 3s. But this, gentle reader, was in the year 1698, when as yet Bibliomania was not. This Dr. Bernard, who was chief physician to James the Second, must have been an enthusiastic collector of "Caxtons," as his name occurs no less than a dozen times in these price lists, though, alas for his heirs, creditors, or others interested in the sale of his library, the highest price paid for any of the "Caxton" lots was exactly 5s. 4d. This was for a copy of 'The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophes.'

The next largest collector of "Caxtons" was

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1724:—

"He began (says Mr. Blades) the celebrated collection of Books and manuscripts so well known as the Harleian. His son Robert, Earl of Oxford, devoted nearly his whole life to its increase. On his death the library descended to his daughter Margaret, Duchess of Portland, and by her and her mother was offered for sale. The manuscripts were purchased for the nation at 10,000*l.*, but the printed books were sold to T. Osborne, bookseller, for 13,000*l.*, being 5,000*l.* less than the bindings had cost. Osborne employed Dr. Johnson and Oldys to superintend his 'Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae,' and in the course of a few years this magnificent collection became scattered over all the countries of Europe. The list of Caxtons includes 56 volumes, being the largest number ever collected in one library. For many years these appeared scattered through the catalogues issued by Osborne, at the general price of 1*l.* 1*s.* for the folios and 15*s.* for the quartos!"

Even so late as 1760, when Ames's library was sold, only seven shillings were paid for a copy of the 'Polychronicon,' and two guineas and a half for the 'Recueil'; while, again, in 1774, at the sale of Mr. Recorder Flete-woode, five Caxtons were sold for 26*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, one of which, an imperfect copy of 'The Golden Legend,' selling at 7*s.*! But even so late as 1800 things had not much improved; for at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates in that year we find one copy of 'Tully of Old Age' selling at 3*l.* 4*s.*, and another at 4*l.* 16*s.* Contrast with these prices the sums paid at the ever-memorable sale of the Duke of Roxburghe in 1813. At this sale, fourteen Caxtons were disposed of for as much as 3,002*l.* 1*s.* Two of them fetched 336*l.* each, a third 351*l.* 15*s.*, and a fourth the enormous sum of 1,060*l.* 10*s.*, being the largest amount ever paid for a copy of Caxton, or, indeed, for any printed book, with the exception of the Valdarfer Boccaccio, disposed of at the same sale for the almost fabulous sum of 2,260*l.* This Caxton of Caxtons was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, and is "particularly interesting from having belonged to Elizabeth Grey, Queen of Edward the Fourth, and sister to Anthony Earl Rivers, the poet, and patron of Caxton's Press. This appears from a manuscript inscription on the paper lining of the original vellum covering of the book, which has been carefully bound up at the end of the volume. The writing of the fifteenth century is as follows:—'This boke is mine quene elizabeth late wyffe unto the moste noble kyng edwarde the forth off whos bothe sooles y besече almyghty Gode Take to his onfynghyng mercy above. Amen. Per me thomā Shukburgh junioiem.' The late Duke (of Devonshire) bought this interesting volume at the Roxburghe sale for 1,060*l.* 10*s.* It had been purchased by the Duke of Roxburghe for 50*l.* from Mr. Laing, who had received it in exchange from Major Swinton."

Further information of a curious kind as to the auction prices given for Caxtons at different times will be found in Mr. Blades's "Catalogue-List of Caxtons, sometime in various private and public libraries, but now sold or dispersed." There also it will be seen that, within nine years of Caxton's death, the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, who had come into possession of fifteen copies of his 'Golden Legend,' disposed of them at an average price of 6*s.* 8*d.* a copy, or about 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of our present coinage, "a sum by no means too great for a large illustrated work." We are also told of a certain R. Johnson, M.D., who, so far back as the year 1510, made a purchase of five "Caxtons" for the following sums, respectively:—"Godefrooy of Boloyn, 2*s.*; 'Eneydos, 12*d.*'; 'Fayts of Arms, 2*sh.* 8*d.*'; 'Chastising of God's Children,'



8d.; and 'Book of Fame,' 4d. These prices cannot have been far different from those charged by Caxton himself.

Of the ninety-one "Caxtons" described in this volume, Mr. Blades was fortunate enough to discover five, namely, the 'Directorium,' first edition; 'Reynart,' second edition; 'Hore,' second edition; 'Death Prayers,' a single sheet; and the 'Indulgence of Sixtus IV.' Three of these were found by him in the covers of Chaucer's translation of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ,' printed by Caxton, and discovered by our author in the old library of the Grammar School attached to the Abbey of St. Albans. How long this volume had lain unnoticed, and rotting away in the damp deal cupboard from which Mr. Blades rescued it, it is impossible to say. Mr. Blades, however, immediately recognized it as an uncultured "Caxton," and in the original binding as issued from Caxton's workshop. And not only so, but from the damp state of the covers he was able to perceive that they were actually composed of successive layers of Caxton-printed waste sheets. "After vexatious opposition," he says, "and repeated delays the acting trustees of the school were induced to allow the book, which they now prized highly, to be deposited in the care of Mr. J. Winter Jones, of the British Museum, for the purpose of re-binding," when, on dissecting it, "the two covers yielded no less than fifty-six half-sheets of printed paper, proving the existence of three works from Caxton's press quite unknown before." Altogether it contained fragments of thirteen distinct works printed by Caxton.

*The Last Decade of a Glorious Reign. Part III. of the History of the Reign of Henry IV., King of France and of Navarre. From numerous Unpublished Sources; including MS. Documents in the Bibliothèque Impériale and the Archives du Royaume de France. By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)*

Henri Quatre has been an uncommonly lucky person,—in his times, his opportunities, his enemies and his chroniclers. When the love-sick Dominican, Jacques Clement, received from the hand of Madame de Montpensier the knife which, for the sake of her fine eyes, he drove into the bowels of Henri the Third, the last of the Valois, the murderer cleared the way for the heroism, such as it was, of the first of the Bourbons.

The dead king had been an unclean, frivolous, heartless, debauched and eminently pious personage, of whom every faction was sick and the universal people weary. Henri of Navarre, the aspirant to his place, was a prince endowed with sense, addicted less to terrible vices than to a rather ruinous gallantry; frank, the expectancy of the above-mentioned weary people, and so little bigoted that rather than lose the French Crown he would, we verily believe, have embraced Islam—or any other—ism. True to no woman, he was not likely to be seriously attached to any form of faith.

Henri was fortunate in his opportunities,—but it must be allowed that he had one quality of heroism in not only discerning them, but profiting by them at any cost to his own ease or any peril to his own life. His great opponents were the Guises, but the last formidable Duke of that formidable family had been long quiet in his bloody grave; and the fourth Duke, Charles, who would have been well pleased to be King of France, with an Infanta for his queen, and Rome for his patron, was a weak lad, who inspired no fears except in his friends.

Charles's uncle, Mayenne, was as heavy as

Charles was light. He was like an elephant at the head of the fiery League. Henri was like a feathered Mercury, always mockingly in sight, and never to be caught. At Ivry, where an English contingent followed the white *panache*, this Mercury smote his enemies with Jove's thunderbolts; and, finally, when he entered the capital in triumph, the very Guise whose assumed airs of royalty had excited the ridicule of his own family, was the first to recognize his authority. Then, however, arose the opposition which he found less surmountable than that of the Guise. The priesthood was too strong for him. Henri had points of faith disputed in his hearing, and he decided, on conviction, for that which gave him a kingdom of this earth. He was not going to lose Paris, he said, for the sake of a mass.

Spain made peace with him, and Heaven gave him for guide, councillor and friend the Rosny who is better known to us as Duc de Sully. To our thinking, nearly all the profit which France derived from this reign was owing to the quieter hero of the two. The more restless and impatient hero was subdued by him. The wounded country reposed; it grew strong, refined and prosperous; peace was combined with plenty; the finances were put in order, something like liberty was allowed, and the dignity of the Crown elevated. The popular condition was raised with it, and the "people" were better pleased than the nobility.

In his last "Decade" he projected the humiliation of the House of Austria—perhaps not unkindly of that very patriotic theory of the Guises, that the natural boundary of France on the German side was the Danube! The knife of Ravallac checked the project by killing the King; and then chroniclers, contrasting him with the last three of the Valois kings—three brothers, by which rare conjunction all royal lines in France come to grief,—give him credit for bravery, sincerity, and a desire that France should flourish, though all the world beside should perish. Here was a combination by which a king must necessarily be a favourite; but to Sully is chiefly owing the good fortune of the kingdom, in which the most immoral man was the King himself; but then he never said an uncivil thing to his wife!

There is a certain piquancy in this narrative of the meeting of Henri's divorced wife Marguerite with his second consort, Marie de Medici, the husband of the two women acting as mutual friend and master of the ceremonies combined, after sending an old lover of his first wife to escort her to the meeting with his second:—

"The Court and Paris were absorbed by speculations on the return of Queen Marguerite to the capital, from whence she had been an exile for more than twenty-five years. Her expulsion, therefore, during the reign of Henry the Third, had been outrageous and disgraceful; her return under the generous régime of Henry Quatre was honourable, and becoming the dignity of a great princess, the last descendant of a mighty line of kings. Henry sent the Marshal de Roquelaure to compliment the Queen at Estampes; and to announce that the young Duke de Vendôme would receive her on her arrival at the Château de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne, which was then half a league from Paris. The château, meantime, had been magnificently fitted for the reception of its long-absent mistress. Marguerite arrived on the 19th of July, 1605, and the following day indited a rapturous letter to the king on the perfections of his son. 'I believe, monseigneur, that God has given him to your majesty for special service. Never have I experienced a more transporting surprise than my admiration of this marvel of a child, and of his wise and apt speech. He is a royal prodigy truly worthy of your majesty, who excels in all things, as the stately edifices which now adorn the

banks of the river testify.' The Queen adds a postscript to this production thus: 'I took extreme precaution that the journey taken (from St. Germain) by this delicate little angel of yours, should do him no harm; and I exhorted him very zealously not to pass through Paris. Your Majesty will pardon me, if I presume to say that you are not careful enough about his health.' This letter the Queen sent by M. de Chanvalon, whom Henry, with great want of discernment, had despatched to welcome Marguerite to her château; Queen Marie likewise sent M. de Châteauneuf with compliments of welcome. The King visited Marguerite at Madrid on the 26th of July, until which period the Queen received no person. Henry arrived from Monceaux about seven in the evening, and remained with Marguerite until ten o'clock. The interview was cordial, satisfactory, and enlivened by reminiscences of the brilliant Court of the deceased kings her brothers. Henry assured Marguerite of his fraternal protection; and promised her consideration and honour from the Queen.—'There are two things,' said Henry to Marguerite, 'which I must request Your Majesty to concede at my prayer: the first is, that, for the sake of your health, you will refrain from turning night into day, and day into night; my second request is, that, for the prosperity of your pecuniary affairs, you will be less profuse in your expenditure!'—'Sire, I will strive to please you; but your first request will be difficult to comply with, for such has been the habit of my life from childhood: as to my profusion, I fear to make promise—prodigality and perhaps heedless munificence have been the failings of the races of Valois and Medici!' responded Marguerite. The day but one following this interview, Marguerite had public audience at the Louvre with Queen Marie. The interest of the occasion caused the whole court to assemble at the Louvre. It was a painful and humiliating ordeal; but the tact and *savoir faire* of Marguerite were equal to the emergency. Though five-and-twenty years of dreary seclusion had impaired the charms which once conquered all hearts, yet the spectators pronounced that Marie de Medici, as she that day appeared, fresh, majestic, and blazing with crown jewels, wanted the indescribable graces of manner and *tournure* conspicuous in Marguerite. That her old spirit of coquetry was not yet extinct, the attire of Marguerite on that day evinced. Like Madame de Verneuil, Marguerite wore her hair sprinkled with powder, and drawn up from her forehead to an enormous height. Her dress was studded with jewels, and adorned by innumerable flounces of lace, set out by an enormous hoop; a fashion in favour at the court of Queen Catherine, but which Marie had discarded for more flowing drapery. Marguerite, however, moved with such perfect grace in her advance towards the dais, under which sat the queen, that the empire of hoops was at once again established; and though some little time elapsed before they were universally adopted, Marie de Medici herself was at length compelled to conform to the prevailing taste. Henry presented Marguerite to Queen Marie, who graciously embraced, and invited her to sit under the canopy, whereupon a conversation ensued for several minutes between their majesties alone. The king, however, is said to have subsequently chided his consort, for not having advanced to meet Queen Marguerite, instead of receiving her at the dais; adding some reflections on their comparative descents, peculiarly mortifying to the queen. Marguerite became the guest of the king and queen at St. Germain on the 4th of August. When she was first introduced to the young Dauphin by his governors, her exclamations of admiration were flattering enough to satisfy the maternal pride even of the queen. 'Ah, how beautiful he is! what a handsome boy! Happy is the Chiron who instructs this future Achilles!' exclaimed her majesty, with the affected pedantry then in vogue. Marguerite seems to have thoroughly enjoyed her sojourn at court; without feeling the least embarrassment, or testifying regret at the pre-eminence enjoyed by Marie. She jested with the king; and renewed her old *liaison* with Roquelaure, Bellegarde, and other of that witty throng—the courtiers of the late reigns. She visited the monasteries



and convents of the vicinity, leaving everywhere substantial marks of munificence. The *savoir vivre* and regal birth of Marguerite enabled her to treat the royal mistress and *parvenue* ladies of the court—so sharp a thorn in Marie's crown—with a condescension and hauteur which the queen vainly envied."

Marguerite, who had consented to the dissolution of her childless union with Henri, kept, after her return to Paris, a joyous house in the Rue de Seine. Mézeray describes her as a true Valois, who never made a present without apologizing for its being so small. That she spoke and wrote better than other women of her time, was laid to the account of her always having literary men at her table—a very laudable practice. Lazy and luxuriously pious, she passed much of the day in bed, while handsome choristers sang anthems to her, and magistrates paid her ceremonial visits. Setting aside some gay matters for which she was too famous, Marguerite was most renowned for her dancing, to witness which *incognito*, Cardinal Don John of Austria once rode post from Brussels to Paris, and then returned in an ecstasy. Such was the lady in the above gallery-picture—one, indeed, which occupies so much space that we are unable to exhibit the portraits and sketches furnished by these volumes, which are creditable to the judgment, as they are to the zeal and industry of the author.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Up and Down in the World.* By Blanchard Jerrold. 3 vols. (Skeet).—*'Up and Down in the World'* is a picture of life as led by young men in chambers; it is redolent of cavendish, bitter beer and jokes. The sketches of young men are drawn from nature apparently; and young ladies will be rather startled at the difference between what they are in their private hours, removed from parents and guardians, and the same young men idealized in valentines and evening parties. Certainly, the picture of discomfort of chambers in the Temple may move female hearts "to the milder grief of pity"; but we doubt they will be not a little scandalized for all that. The separate world in which the young men live, their occasional emergence into the respectable family circle, and the candid views the youths sometimes take of parental government, are edifying; and we are glad to accept the author's assurance that these youths will eventually settle down into as sedate and respectable middle age as their fathers, quite as much at a loss how to teach their sons steadiness and economy. The pictures of the young ladies are not so natural; but they are painted as they look, seen in the domestic bosom, to the wild, young Ishmaels living at the mercy of their laundress and landlady. The prim young lady who wins Faversham's heart, and wiles him to attend chapel, is not natural as a specimen of female human nature, but as a testimony to the influence of a good, pure, high-principled girl upon men, who, though they may not care for her schools and missionary meetings, can feel the beauty of her better nature, it is true, with a higher truth than that of mere individual portraiture. It is a word spoken in season that is not uncalled for in these days of "fast" young women, who play with pitch without knowing its blackness or realizing (God forbid they should!) all that lies in the topics they handle with such jaunty daring. Clara, the coquette and fast young woman of the book, is very disagreeable; but the author knows the outward presentment of the class. As to the story, it is rambling, confused and disconnected; indeed, there is only a blotted outline of a story. With much scattered cleverness and life-like portraiture of individual incidents and characters, there is a want of nature and probability in the work as a whole. There are some dissertations that are admirable as essays—the one on "Old Bogie" is especially good, but it is a bright, self-contained essay, that might just as well be placed anywhere else. For these occasional pages the book will be read by those who care nothing for mere stories.

*Skirmishing.* By the Author of 'Cousin Stella.' (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*'Skirmishing'* is not a very attractive title; but it serves as the portal to a very charming story. The incidents are slight, indicated rather than detailed. The scene is only a secluded village in the depth of the country, without even a market-town or a railway in the neighbourhood; but the characters are all human beings; their sayings and doings are spirited and characteristic; and the whole story rouses the reader's thorough sympathy. There is a rector, an excellent, sensible, kind-hearted man, well to do in the world,—his wife, a handsome, bright, prosperous woman, French by her mother's side, but with a thorough English sense of respectability, and a horror of doing anything likely to incur blame or ridicule. She is not unmerciful nor unwilling to help people in trouble or suffering, "but she had always a private belief that it was, on the whole, people's own doing." Her mother, Madame Lescrimière, is the perfection of an old lady. She is charming; she, too, is half French; but her nature is quite different from her daughter's; she has a breadth and depth of sympathy, a pity and forgiveness, which it were heartily to be wished were more common—"the misery and the anguish always hid from her the fault, if fault there were." She is witty, graceful, gracious, and *wilful* to a degree that must captivate the reader, though, no doubt, it occasionally drove her daughter to distraction. Then there is her grand-daughter, Maud, a charming English girl, engaged to her father's curate, who, as he has won her affection, must, we are willing to believe, have had some good qualities; but so far as his appearance in this story is concerned, he is entirely detestable. It is wonderful how seldom young curates (in stories, at least) are anything else. He cannot understand Madame Lescrimière at all; he feels her "a trial," and "a trial for which he was not at all thankful; there was something about her which he qualified to himself as 'disorder': she hated routine—never would receive any notion on authority, and would insist on discussing its reasonableness and credibility." A certain Mrs. Brown takes an old house, long untenanted, her whole household consisting only of a son and an old German servant. To the horror, the scandal, and the disappointed curiosity of the whole village, she does not appear at church! Madame Lescrimière boldly stands up for her, and insists upon her being received within the pale. Here is her mode of "skirmishing":—"Oh, my dear curate," she said, waving her hand, "I know what you are going to say perfectly well. I don't deny your reasons,—only allow that I am reasonable also when I beg you to remember that there were Christians—excellent, the best of Christians—before they had any church to go to. Ah! you don't forget, I am sure, that the Jews and Pagans persecuted and despised them for not going to their temples. Now, don't all of you look as though I deserved to be packed up between two faggots, but listen to a story!" The dear old lady's motto, up to which she always acted, was, "Never repent of a kind action, however it turns out for yourself." The Browns are visited by the rector and his wife. We shall not forestall the reader's interest in this charming story by unveiling the sad mystery which overclouds Mrs. Brown, and that has obliged her to try and hide herself from the world. Her story is well indicated; but the tale turns rather on the complication of village politics than on Mrs. Brown's antecedents, although Madame Lescrimière seems, at one time, to have got the respected rectory family into a scrape; she is, in the end, triumphantly vindicated. The little cloud of misunderstanding and gentle scandal in which the stiff and reserved young curate finds himself innocently involved teaches him a lesson of charity towards others, of which he stood greatly in need. Mrs. Brown herself and "poor Georgy" give substance to the interest of the story, and form the centre round which all revolves. The story is graceful and charming, for the skill with which the slight incidents are narrated, as well as the sweet, broad, loving charity of heart that is inculcated.

*The Poachers: a Tale.* By the Rev. E. H. Mac-lachlan, M.A. (Parker).—This is a slight little story intended for village reading; it points out the danger of bad company and the evils of poach-

ing in an earnest and sensible manner. For districts where poaching is a prevailing misdemeanor, this small book will be useful.

*Willie Heath and the House-Rent.* By the Rev. Dr. Leask. (Partridge).—There is an odd mixture of cleverness and stupidity in this story: the author has not the knack of writing village stories, or tales for young people. There is, in the present little book, too much effort after smartness,—a palpable imitation of Dickens, and an entire absence of that simplicity of style which is essential for a village story. In spite of the lapse of time and changes of thought and manners, the Repository Tracts of Hannah More remain models of this kind of writing. "Black Giles the Poacher," "The Two Wealthy Farmers," "Hester Wilnot" (all in the Repository Tracts), are tales, not only admirably adapted for the readers to whom they were addressed, but they are tales to be read with pleasure by any public, gentle or simple.

*New Scenes of Russian Life.*—[*Nouvelles Scènes de la Vie Russe.*—*Eléna: un Premier Amour*, par Ivan Tourguenief.] Translated by H. Delaveau. (Paris, Dentu; London, Jeffs).—

The pale, unripened beauties of the North is a line which recurs to us as often as we turn to a tale of this family; yet the quotation must be taken "with a difference" when it is applied to a novel by M. Tourguenief,—if "unripened" and "passionless" are to be read as synonyms. His stories are mournful in no common degree, and wear in their physiognomy somewhat of the paleness prefiguring, if not expressing, death; but they are not cold. It seems as if an element of struggle, of "yearning vain," of disappointment, trenching at times on the verge of despair, must, as a matter of course, pervade them. This may make them all the more faithful to national life and character; but it does not make them more cheerful. Many years ago, Mrs. Jameson, in her 'Winter Studies,' remarked on the unusual preponderance of melancholy and dissatisfied women (such as Mrs. Gore satirized so keenly in 'Cecil') in America. A dispassionate anatomy of German society might, we fancy, yield analogous phenomena. Of late years, too, the sensation excited by the English productions of those strange women, the Brontë sisters, has encouraged a crowd of maids and matrons to rend their hair and adorn themselves with sackcloth and ashes in the highways; bewailing, on the house-tops, the monotony of woman's life, and courting storm, vicissitude—no matter what, no matter where—as more endurable than a placid existence led within narrow limits;—a phenomenon curious, if it be set against the counter-revival of monastic quietism which these later years have also witnessed! But neither American wives nor German girls, regarding their poor countrywoman, Charlotte Stieglitz, as an enviable heroine,—nor the demonstrative Yorkshire maidens who figure in 'Wuthering Heights' and 'Shirley,' and who have become mothers and aunts to a long line of "ladies most dejected and wretched,"—out-do the blank, wan unhappiness of good and gifted Russian girls as depicted by this excellent but not cheerful Russian novelist. M. Tourguenief's elder women are either eccentric, ignorant old maids, with cares of the kitchen and the linen-chest heavy at their hearts;—or else silly mothers, with a smattering of French affectation, who would really like, rather than the reverse, to be unfaithful to their lords and masters, if only some pianoforte-playing official or some half-crazy ex-professor of the unintelligible sciences would do them the favour of tempting them. His men too often appear to our English vision to be no less away; but English ideas, we know, are sneered at, all the transcendental Continent over, as mercenary and stupid. An amount of snug and secret profligacy is indicated which adds to the pain of the picture. We are not writing from this book alone, so much as on the series in which it forms an item. The present volume is well worth considering, whether it be seen through our spectacles, or treated merely as a novel, to be read among other novels. *Eléna*, the heroine of the first and most important "scene," is one of those misunderstood Muscovite damsels whose life is made uneasy between a libertine father and a foolish mother. A University professor is in love with

her, so is a random artist; but she picks out as the man of her heart a Bulgarian refugee,—makes both her suitors assist in breaking down the barriers which family ordinance has set betwixt him and her,—in part compromises herself, so as to render further opposition impossible (your high-minded heroine now-a-days must compromise herself, seemingly, if she would win the diamonds to her crown of glory),—gains her point,—marries a man stricken to death,—and, on the catastrophe striking her down in a strange country, attaches herself to his corpse, his cause and his memory;—the author leaving us to choose whether she perished in a storm at sea, by the side of his coffin, or whether she wandered about, as a somewhat profitless spectre, in his country. If such a tale be typical, it is a doubly sad one. We owe M. Tourguenev too much pleasure—we value him far too highly as an artist—to spare him one single word of earnest reckoning such as the above. Whether as a remonstrance or as the record of impressions derived from pictures, without reference to their meaning, it is a tribute to his power. 'A First Love,' his second and shorter story, is still less agreeable, placing, as it does, a father and son in positions respectively intolerable. The character of its teller, a generous, credulous boy, is excellently traced, but at a terrible (and, we think and hope, a gratuitous) expense of contrast. "Something," as one of the characters quotes, is "rotten" in the state of a country where intrigues like the one told can flourish, and more rotten, we must as sincere persons add, when a man of genius devotes his literary life to telling them.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The House of Scindea: a Sketch.* By John Hope. (Longman & Co.)—Anglo-Indians and all who take an interest in the current politics and past history of our Eastern possessions, will read with interest this sketch of the House of Scindea, written by one who wields a vigorous pen, and acquired his knowledge of his subject whilst acting as surgeon of Scindea's Contingent, and as surgeon to the Court of Gwalior. Lord Ellenborough's Indian policy is attacked with bitterness by the author, who at the conclusion of his narrative, says, "Perhaps even yet a generous consideration may induce the Queen's Government to inquire into all the proceedings of Lord Ellenborough, and to ascertain 'the reason why' the independence of this State was forfeited on such a wretched pretext as that which was advanced,—'to avoid removing the scene of a contest altogether inevitable from Gwalior to Allahabad, there to be carried on with diminished force, a disheartened army, and a disaffected people.'" In his account of the battle of Maharajpore, Mr. Hope records an incident which should be borne in mind by severe censors of French atrocities in Algeria. "One atrocity," observes Mr. Hope, "which was very horrible, was done by a small party of our soldiers. Some Mahratta sepoy, twenty or thirty in number, having discharged their last cartridge, were fleeing from the field, but, finding themselves surrounded by our troops, they rushed into a native's house, the family having fortunately abandoned it, and barricaded the doors. Some of our men, in a state of temporary frenzy let us hope, set fire to the thatched roof, and these miserable sepoys were burnt to ashes. As long as a month afterwards the walls of the houses and the charred remains of the men could be seen by any traveller just as they had been left on the day of battle, deliberately allowed to remain by an angry people with a view to cause a feeling of deeper hatred than ever against our race. At the intercession of an European officer, a personal friend of Ram Rao Phalke, the minister, the walls were taken down, the remains removed, and the soil ploughed for cultivation, to prevent the spot from being visited as the place of martyrs."

*The Boy's Handy Book of Sports, Pastimes, Games and Amusements.* (Ward & Lock.)—Every subject in which boys find amusement meets with due consideration in this "Book of Sports," which not only sets forth the rules of playground games and gives judicious directions for the efficient performance of athletic exercises, but treats also

of horticulture, yachting, fishing, management of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and other pets, chess, botany, and natural philosophy. There is a chapter on "The Sea-water and Freshwater Aquarium" and another on "Evening Games." Nearly every page has an illustration, and frequently as many as four well-executed engravings appear on the same side of a leaf. A better book of the kind we have not seen for many a day.

*A Manual of Animal Physiology, for the Use of Non-Medical Students. With an Appendix of Questions from various Examination Papers, including those for the B.A. London for the last Ten Years.* By John Shea, M.D. (Churchill.)—Dr. Shea says that in compiling the present manual from the works of the greatest writers on physiology, he has endeavoured to supply "non-medical students with a book, by means of which the acquirement of some knowledge of physiology may be rendered comparatively easy, and to economize the time and labour of those who are compelled to prepare themselves for examination on the subject, by collecting into one volume the information they would otherwise have to obtain from various sources." Regarded as a "cram-book," the 'Manual of Animal Physiology' is by no means free from deficiencies; but as an introductory treatise for the use of non-medical readers it deserves a word of commendation. Dr. Shea clearly understands what he writes about; and besides avoiding needless technicalities, he is careful to address his readers as mere learners of the scientific alphabet. His book would do good service in the hands of instructors of children.

*An Introduction to the Study of German Authors.* By Dr. A. Heimann, Professor of the German Language and Literature in University College. (Nutt.)—This is a reading-book for junior classes, composed of extracts from standard authors, in prose and verse, some of them very modern, and copiously furnished with notes of an etymological character. "The notes," says Dr. Heimann in his Preface, "are to explain those idiomatic expressions which escape the dictionary and grammar, and all difficulties which may impede the progress of the beginner. To these belong the signification of particles, of prefixes and suffixes, which, when explained at the very threshold of the study of the German language, will greatly facilitate the learner's exertions. But special care has been taken to develop the meaning of words, so that it may be clearly seen why a word has that particular signification which we connect with it. This feature—the etymological explanation of nearly every word—will give the little book its chief character. It has been pointed out in the first place, whether a word is derived from Latin, Greek, or any other foreign language; in the second place, when it is purely German, what was its original root and meaning; and in the third place, what changes have taken place both in the vowels and consonants in that large class of German words which form two-thirds of the whole stock of the English language." An index to the notes renders easily accessible a real thesaurus of grammatical information.

*The Exodus of Israel.* By the Rev. T. R. Birks. (Religious Tract Society.)—Those who value the true method of settling controversy will be obliged both to Mr. Birks and the Tract Society for showing higher powers the proper way of proceeding. This book is entirely directed at Dr. Colenso's first volume, and those who enter into the actual dispute will find it interesting. For ourselves, we have not detailed the Bishop, and we shall not detail Mr. Birks. He is very confident that he has upset his object of assault, in which many will agree with him, and many will dissent. At present, both are on our side: the question is between discussion and repression; and all who write argument without calling out for pains and penalties are our comrades, whether they know it or not. When the time shall come at which punishment shall no longer be heard of, the victors will, as is usual, form two separate camps and proceed to wage new war. Those whom we shall then join will strive against that method of writing in which the disputant saves his reader the decision, by pointing out in every page what it ought to be. Infallible writers will be attacked with the weapons which have dethroned infallible

Popes and are to cashier Courts of Arches, which are infallible against all but the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Disputants who commit the indecency of praying for their opponents will be made to feel that fallible beings, who are so certain of their conclusions that they ask the Almighty to enlighten the other side, are—in a milder form—of the same spirit which actuated the denunciator who wrote what is called the Athanasian Creed. Should Mr. Birks arrive at a second edition he will do well, in point of logic, to allow his reader to supply all the wonder that Dr. Colenso should, &c. &c., and to content himself with trying to be so strong in argument that the wonder shall naturally arise. And he will also do well, in point of Christian humility, to allow his concluding prayers to include himself, in case he should happen to be the one who is wrong.

*The Cassiterides: an Inquiry into the Commercial Operations of the Phœnicians in Western Europe, with particular Reference to the British Tin Trade.* By George Smith, LL.D. (Longman & Co.)—With learning and temper which are alike creditable, Dr. George Smith opposes the writers who have thrown doubt on the tradition that the ancient nations of the East procured their tin from Britain through the agency of Phœnician merchants. Sir G. C. Lewis is amongst the scholars who have strengthened the current of opinion which has set in against the probability of the Phœnicians having maintained a direct trade with Cornwall; but it is against Mr. Cooley, as the chief promoter of the heresy, that Dr. Smith directs his criticisms. In his 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,' Mr. Cooley remarks, "There can be no difficulty in determining the country from which tin first arrived in Egypt. That metal has been in all ages a principal export of India; it is enumerated as such by Arrian, who found it abundant in the ports of Arabia, at a time when the supplies from Rome flowed chiefly through that channel. The tin mines of Banca are, probably, the richest in the world. But tin was unquestionably brought from the West at a later period." Since Mr. Cooley thus uses the authority of Arrian of Alexandria, whose 'Periplus of the Erythrean Sea' is attributed by Dean Vincent to the tenth year of Nero, or A.D. 64, Dr. Smith observes with justice, that the historian of 'Maritime and Inland Discovery' ought to have mentioned "the fact that the work on which he relied as an authority was written above sixteen hundred years after the introduction and use of the metal." But apart from the question of time, Arrian is shown to be no witness in support of Mr. Cooley's view. Indeed the Alexandrian merchant's testimony is all on the other side, since though he mentions tin as an ordinary article of traffic between the Red Sea and the Coast of Africa to the East Indies, he nowhere enumerates it amongst Eastern imports to Egypt, but always describes it as an export from Egypt to the East. "If," observes the writer, "the merchants of Malabar could have procured tin from the East, they would not have imported it from Egypt. We are told, it is improbable that the most successful and experienced navigator of their day should sail from Cadiz to Cornwall; yet those who make the assertion find no difficulty in believing that a people whose practice of navigation is entirely unknown to us should sail twice that distance, from Ceylon to Banca." Moreover, adds Dr. Smith, "But let it be remembered that we ascribe this voyage to men who had built a city, as a colonial settlement, 2,500 miles from their native shores; to a people so familiarized with maritime commerce as to have established depôts on most of the islands and on every shore of the Mediterranean! Is it reasonable to suppose, that Gades would have been built at the extreme distance to which their commerce reached?" Such is the line of reasoning taken by a treatise which will meet with respectful attention from scholars.

Of publications on the Colenso controversy we have to announce: *Bishop Colenso's Objections to the Historical Character of the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua (contained in Part I.) Critically Examined*, by Dr. A. Benisch (Allan);—*The Historic Character of the Pentateuch Vindicated: a*



*Reply to Part I. of Bishop Colenso's 'Critical Examination,' by a Layman of the Church of England (Skeffington).—The Bible in the Workshop: Part I., A Refutation of the Second Part of Bishop Colenso's Critical Examination of the Pentateuch, The Age and Authorship of the Pentateuch considered, by Two Working Men, a Jew and a Gentile (Kent).—Moses and the Pentateuch: a Reply to Bishop Colenso, by the Rev. W. A. Scott (Freeman).—A Full Review and Exposure of Bishop Colenso's Errors and Miscalculations in his Work 'The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined,' by the Hon. Jude Marshall (Freeman).—The Incredibilities of Part II. of the Bishop of Natal's Work upon the Pentateuch, a Lay Protest, by J. C. Knight (Bagster).—The Pentateuch and its Relation to the Jewish and Christian Dispensations, by Andrews Norton, edited by J. J. Taylor (Longman).—History against Colenso: Examination of the Witnesses, by a Barrister (Wertheim).—Colenso and Joshua: or, the Miraculous Arrestment of the Sun and Moon considered, by J. A. Macdonald (Freeman).—Examination of some of Dr. Colenso's Objections to the Pentateuch, by the Rev. E. B. Mocran (Wertheim).—Cumming Wrong; Colenso Right: The Colenso Controversy; The Views of the Kafir involved in it: The Missionary Meaning at the Bottom of it: a Reply to Dr. Cumming's 'Moses Right; Colenso Wrong,' by a London Zulu (Farrah & Dunbar).—The New Testament and the Pentateuch, with some Remarks upon the Inspiration of the Bible occasioned by the Colenso Controversy, by a Layman (Hardwicke).—Bishop Colenso (Objections to the Historical Truth of the Pentateuch) answered by his own Concessions and Omissions, by the Rev. G. S. Ingram (Freeman).—Letter to Bishop Colenso, together with a Treatise on the Age and Authorship of the Pentateuch, by the Rev. W. H. Hoare (Rivingtons).—The Pentateuch and the Elohiatic Psalms in Reply to Bishop Colenso, by Prof. Browne (Parker, Son & Bourn). and What is Faith? a Reply to Dr. Baylee's Challenge to Dr. Colenso, by A. B., a Layman (Hardwicke).*

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adventures of a Sporting Dog, from the French, by Routledge, 1/ Alfred (King) Memorials of, edited by Giles, royal 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Alison's War in Poland in 1830-31, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Andrew's Life of Our Lord upon the Earth, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.  
Austen's Correlation of Natural History Sciences, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Bennett's My Mother's Meetings, fc. 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Bion's Course of Geometrical Drawing, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Brooks's (Rev. George) Five Hundred Years of Sermons, cr. 8vo. 4/6  
Cassell's Family Paper, New Series, Vol. 5, 4to. 4/6 cl.  
Chambers's Spirit in the Word, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Church Prayers daily Use, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Cobb's Thanksgiving, a Chapter of Religious Duty, roy. 18mo. 1/ Croy's The Book of Job, fc. 8vo. 4/ cl.  
Cruden's Concordance, by Youngman, new edit. imp. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Cunningham's Dictionary on Church History, 18/6 cl.  
Cunningham's London as it is, new edit. 18mo. 3/6 cl.  
Freeman's Principles of Divine Science, Vol. 1, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10/6  
Gambart on the Power of Artistic Copyright, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Hann's Treatise on Steam-Engines, additions by Baker, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Head's Mr. Kinglake, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Hoare's Letter to Bishop Colenso, 8vo. 2/6 swd.  
Hodge's Treatise on the Law of Railways, 3rd edit. by Smith, 3/6  
How Pippins enjoyed a Day with the Foxhounds, by Phils, fol. 2/1  
Hunter's Exam. Questions in Bookkeeping, with Answers, 2/6 cl.  
Ingram's Bishop Colenso Answered by his own Concessions, 1/ cl.  
Jacob's Latin Reader, Pt. 1, 18th edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Kemble's Residence on a Georgian Plantation, 1838-39, post 8vo. 10/6  
Kingsley's (H.) Austin Elliot, 2 vols. post 8vo. 2/1 cl.  
Leard's Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion, 3rd ed. 4/ Lee's Tea Cultivation, Cotton, &c. in India, 8vo. 8/6 cl.  
Light of the World, Relation of a Pilgrimage towards Eternity, 10/6  
Lacey Strutt and the First Grave, 18mo. 1/6 cl.  
M'Leod's Middle-Class Atlas for 1863, 4to. 3/ swd.  
Marsh's Book of Bible Prayers, 12mo. 1/ cl.  
Merchant-Primer, 4to. 5/ cl.  
Miller's Treatise on Crystallography, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Molesworth's Pocket-Bk. of Formulae, &c. for Engineers, 2 ed. 4/6  
Moore's The Divine Authority of the Pentateuch vindicated, 6/6  
Muckle's (W.) Holyrood and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
Nemesis of Drink, with a Preface by the Dean of Carlisle, 1/ swd.  
Owen's Pilgrimage to Rome, a Poem in Two Books, fc. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Power's Arabian Days and Nights, or Days from the East, 10/6 cl.  
Rawlings's History of the Origin of Baptism and the Eucharist, 6/ Richard's English-Welsh and Welsh-English Dictionary, 5/6, hf. cl.  
Routh's Infant Feeding and its Influence on Life, 2nd ed. 6/ cl.  
Scott's Gleamings from Westminster Abbey, 2nd edit. enlarged 15/ Roper's History of the Christian Church, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Spencer's Parson & People, or Incidents in the Life of a Clergyman, 3/6  
Stark's Westminster Confession of Faith Compared with Scripture, 7/6  
Stories and Miscellaneous Reading for Evening Schools, Vol. 1. 2/ Swann's 'T. M.' Italy, a Poem, fc. 8vo. 1/8 cl.  
Wilson's Tales of the Border, arranged by Leitch, n. ed. V. 2, 1/ Wordsworth's Poetical Works, with illustrations by Halswells, 7/6

## THE HUMAN JAW AT ABBEVILLE.

VAGUE and inaccurate statements have been going the round of some of the daily and weekly papers regarding the proceedings of the conference of men of science—English and French—which was engaged at Paris last week in investigating the case of the asserted discovery of a human jaw at Abbeville in the fossil state.

The following is a résumé of the proceedings:—The English deputies consisted of Mr. Prestwich, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Busk, three of whom reached Paris on the 9th and the other on the 10th. The French members were, M. Milne-Edwards (President), M. de Quatrefages, M. Lartet, M. Delesse and M. Desnoyers. Three days were occupied in discussing the question of the flint haches and in the examination of the jaw, the latter of which was taken up on the third day. No decisive result was arrived at. The English members of the Commission maintained the unauthentic character of all the flint haches which were yielded by the "black band," and nothing was established on the other side to shake their convictions. The jaw was sawn up and washed; the black coating was removed from it with the utmost facility; there was no infiltration of metallic matter through the walls of the bone, and the section was comparatively fresh-looking. The tooth was in every respect remarkably fresh-looking also. The confidence of some of the French members of the Commission was seriously shaken by the characters yielded by the jaw, which, so far as internal evidence went, was wanting in every appearance which commonly distinguishes fossil bones, and especially those found elsewhere in the Somme deposits. Had the conference been closed at Paris, it is not improbable that the result might have been the Scotch verdict of Not proven, but, at the suggestion of the President, the Commission adjourned to Abbeville on the 12th, when the complexion of the case was at once altered.

Haches of the supposed unauthentic character were disengaged from the cliff of the gravel-pit of Moulin-Quignon, under the very eyes of the Commission, and direct testimony to the actual occurrence of the jaw in the "black band" was brought forward to the conviction of the Commission. But there was not the same unanimity respecting the age of the jaw itself. Two of the English members of the Commission, Dr. Falconer and Mr. Busk, handed in notes of the opinions at which they had arrived on the general case. These we insert.—

"Abbeville, May 13, 1863.

"I am of opinion that the finding of the human jaw at Moulin-Quignon is authentic; but that the characters which it presents taken in connexion with the conditions under which it lay, are not consistent with the said jaw being of any very great antiquity.

H. FALCONER."

"Abbeville, May 13, 1863.

"Mr. Busk desires to add, that although he is of opinion, judging from the external condition of the jaw, and from other considerations of a more circumstantial nature, that there is no longer reason to doubt that the jaw was found in the situation and under the conditions reported by M. Boucher de Perthes, nevertheless it appears to him that the internal condition of the bone is wholly irreconcilable with an antiquity equal to that assigned to the deposits in which it was found."

Mr. Busk of course refers here to the received opinion that the Moulin-Quignon deposits belong to the "high level" gravels of Mr. Prestwich, which are considered to be the oldest of the Somme beds.

From all this, it will be seen that the question of the relative antiquity of the relic is left open to discussion. It is manifest that the evidence was very conflicting; that it is in some respects of an incompatible character; and that a great deal still remains to be cleared up before the scientific world can arrive at a definite judgment on the case. We may further add, that the subject was again brought before the Academy of Sciences, on Monday last, in two distinct notes, by M. Milne-Edwards and M. de Quatrefages, who, we understand, did ample justice to the candour and frankness of their English opponents, and recognized in terms of praise the readiness which they had exhibited in proceeding to Paris when invited, in order to confront the evidence on the spot. We may add another remarkable incident in the case: that after the communication of their remarks, M. Elie de Beaumont demanded the parole, and stated that,

in his opinion, the gravel deposit of Moulin-Quignon did not belong to the Quaternary or Diluvian age at all, but that it was a member of the *terrains meubles* of the actual or modern period, in which he would not be in the least surprised if human bones were found; adding, moreover, that he did not believe in the asserted existence of man as a contemporary of the extinct elephants, rhinoceroses, &c. of the Quaternary period! The opinion of this very eminent and veteran geologist imports a new element of doubt into the question.

We understand that the English savants were received everywhere by their French opponents in the most cordial and friendly manner, and that the various questions involved were discussed in the best possible spirit. The conference lasted five days.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last, the 16th inst., contains an article by M. Milne-Edwards, giving a brief résumé of the constitution and labours of the conference, and of the results to which they were conducted. It is clear that we have still much to learn regarding this very remarkable case, alike in its geological, paleontological and archaeological aspects.

## THE BRITISH HERRING.

A Report on the Natural History of the Herring and the operation of the Acts of Parliament relating to the modes of fishing, has just been printed. It emanates from Col. Maxwell, Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Huxley, who were appointed a Commission last year to inquire into our herring fishery, and it contains several features of considerable interest.

The Commissioners have been evidently at great pains to make themselves acquainted with the natural history of the herring, and have arrived at these conclusions. The herring does not, as some naturalists have affirmed, migrate to the seas within the Arctic circle, but probably, on disappearing from our shores, passes into deep water near them. The herring is found under four different conditions:—1st, Fry or Sill; 2nd, Maties, or Fat Herring; 3rd, Full Herring; 4th, Shotten or Spent Herring. It is extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory evidence as to the length of time which the herring requires to pass from the embryonic to the adult or full condition. The fishermen examined on this point differed in opinion,—some considering that the herring takes three years, others seven years, while many frankly admitted that they knew nothing about the matter. The Commissioners, under these circumstances, suppose that Mr. Yarell's statement, that the herring attains to full size and maturity in about eighteen months, is probably correct. It is also probable that this fish arrives at its spawning condition in one year, and that the eggs are hatched in, at most, two to three weeks after deposition, and that in six or seven weeks more the young have attained three inches in length. The Maties, or fat herring, feed, develop their reproductive organs, and become full herrings in about three or four months,—the full herring appearing at first only scattered here and there among the shoals, but gradually increasing in number until they largely preponderate over the maties, or almost entirely constitute the shoal. The herrings then aggregate in prodigious numbers for about a fortnight in localities favourable for the reception of their ova. Here they lie in tiers, covering square miles of sea-bottom, and so close to the ground that the fishermen have to practise a peculiar mode of fishing in order to take them, while every net and line used in the fishing is thickly covered with the adhesive spawn which they are busily engaged in shedding. So intent are the fish on this great necessity of their existence that they are not easily driven from their spawning-ground; but when once their object has been attained and they have become spent fish the shoal rapidly disappears, withdrawing in all probability into deep water at no great distance from the coast. There is no positive evidence as to the ultimate fate of the spent herrings; but there is much to be said in favour of the current belief, that after a sojourn of more or less duration in deep water they return as maties to the shallows and lochs, there to run through the same changes as before. The

Commissioners were unable to gain any information respecting the time which one and the same herring may pass through the cycle. The enemies of this fish are, however, too numerous and active to render it at all likely that the existence of any one fish is prolonged beyond two or three reproductive epochs. Great difference of opinion has been held respecting the spawning season of the herring. The Commissioners were, therefore, particularly desirous to obtain as large a mass of practical evidence on this subject as possible. Their clear conclusion is, that the herring spawns twice annually, in the spring and in the autumn. They did not meet with a single case of full or spawning herring being found during the solstitial months of June and December. February and March are the great months for the spring spawning, and August and September for the autumn spawning. It is not, however, at all likely that the same fish spawn twice in the year; on the contrary, the spring and the autumn shoals are most likely perfectly distinct; and if the herring, as is probable, comes to maturity in a year, the shoals of each spawning season would be the fry of the twelvemonth before.

The food of the herring consists of crustacea, varying in size from microscopic dimensions to those of a shrimp, and of small fish, particularly sand-eels. While in the matic or fat condition, they feed voraciously; and not unfrequently their stomachs are found immensely distended with crustacea and sand-eels, in a more or less digested condition. Herrings thus gorged have all their tissues so permeated with fat, that they will not cure well, and their flesh is liable to break when handled. Scotch fishermen call these fish "gut-pock" herrings, and consider them of very inferior quality.

The Commissioners ascribe the remarkable variability in the annual visits of shoals of herrings to our coasts to the varying quantity of food of the fish, and to the number and force of the destructive agencies at work. Any circumstance which increases or decreases the quantity of crustacea and sand-eels must exercise great influence on herring shoals; but these are even more acted upon by their great destroyers. The latter may be ranged under the heads of fish, birds, marine animals and man. Of these by far the greatest destroyers are fish and marine animals—as porpoises and other cetacea. It is estimated that the total annual take of herrings by our fishermen is 900,000,000: a prodigious number; but great as this is, it sinks into comparative insignificance when compared with the destruction effected by other agencies. Cod alone destroy ten times as great a number as are captured by all our fishermen. It is a very common thing to find a cod-fish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach. When it is further considered that the conger and dog-fish do as much mischief as the cod and ling, that the gulls and gannets slay their millions, and that porpoises and grampuses destroy additional countless multitudes, it will be evident that our fishing operations, extensive as they are, do not destroy 5 per cent. of the total number of full herrings that are destroyed every year by other causes. These facts, which cannot be controverted, prepare us for the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners with reference to the legislative enactments relating to our herring fishery.

In 1851 an Act of Parliament was passed making trawling for herrings illegal; and subsequently another Act was passed, establishing a close time on the west coast of Scotland. It was further provided, that the only legal mode of capturing herrings should be by drift-nets, the meshes of which are required to be one inch in width. Trawling, which is similar to the operation of seining, was considered to be highly destructive to herrings, rendering them unfit for curing, and that it also greatly injured the spawning-beds.

The Commissioners were at great pains to obtain a large amount of evidence from various parties on these matters; and the result is, that they recommend that all prohibitory legislation bearing on our herring fishery should be repealed. The statistics of our fisheries show that the practice of trawling has not been followed by a decrease of herrings. In Loch Fyne, where it has prevailed, the returns

show, that in the five years ending 1848, 77,137 barrels of herrings were taken; during the next five years, 95,747 barrels; and during the four years ending in 1862, 168,658 barrels. Under such circumstances, the Commissioners report that our herring fishery should not be trammelled by repressive Acts, calculated only to protect class interests, and to disturb in an unknown, and possibly injurious, manner the balance existing between the conservative and destructive agencies at work upon the herring. If legislation could regulate the appetites of cod, conger and porpoise, it might be useful to pass laws regarding them; but to prevent fishermen catching 1 or 2 per cent. of herring in any way they please, seems, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a wasteful employment of the force of law.

They are further of opinion, that the recent legislative enactments have repressed invention, by prohibiting new and more productive forms of labour,—is calculated to be destructive rather than conservative,—and is prejudicial to the consumer of fish and to the public generally.

#### EARLY ENGLISH POPULAR LITERATURE.

Maidenhead, May 11, 1863.

I am almost afraid that the negligence of some of the recipients of my Reprints of poems and tracts illustrative of our popular literature in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, will compel me to relinquish, or at all events alter, my plan. It is now about a fortnight since I issued the small publication which completes my first volume; and before I proceed with a second, I really must know on what I have to depend. Out of the fifty gentlemen who stated themselves to be so anxious to obtain my Reprints, nearly half have taken twelve or fourteen days to consider whether they will transmit me two and six pennyworth of postage-stamps. Some are, and always have been, regular; others seem to fancy that they are laying me under a personal obligation; while a third division cannot make up their minds to take the trouble of putting a few Queen's heads into an envelope. They quite forget that I take all the labour of selecting the tracts, of having them carefully transcribed and accurately printed, and that without one farthing of advantage to me: indeed, if I were to go into figures, I could show that for several I am actually out of pocket. The subdivision of the expense of each tract into fifty portions, and because I do not take an account of odd pence, has sometimes occasioned me to be a small loser. I do not complain of this result: it is my own fault; and for the sake of doing a service to the literature of the period I embrace, I am willing to incur the trifling responsibility. If any gentleman repents, or thinks that he is paying too dear (I can hardly believe this possible), all he has to do is at once to withdraw from my little association; but until he does so, and I am made aware of it, I cannot admit another in his place, and thus appear to do what may be deemed uncivil. I have letters from numbers who wish to join at any period, and who will not suppose that they are doing me, individually, any favour by consenting to receive the tracts.

As I am upon the point of commencing a second volume, like the first, of twelve tracts, and of carrying it on to the close, if I am enabled to do so, perhaps you will give me leave to add an abridged list of the pieces of which I intend my new volume to consist:—

1. Two public documents, issued in 1584, regarding printing and publishing in the metropolis.
2. The Travels of Sir Anthony Sherley, as narrated by W. Parry, and printed in 1607.
3. Edmond Becke's Poem, printed in 1550, against the doctrine of Transubstantiation.
4. Richard Johnson's Pleasant Walks in Moorfields, with a description of them in 1607.
5. The Interlude 'Tide Tarrieth no Man,' compiled by George Wapull, and printed in 1576.
6. Speeches in verse delivered to General Monk by various City Companies, just anterior to the Restoration.
7. The Voyage of Richard Ferris and others to Bristol in a Wherry in 1590.
8. Thomas Churchyard's unique poem, never yet mentioned, on the Rebellion in Ireland of 1598.

9. Richard Barnfield's 'Lady Pecunia,' from the sole existing copy of 1605.

10. An additional Collection of 'Lyrics for Old Lutenists,' from early musical publications.

11. The exploits of John and Alice West, called the King and Queen of the Fairies, printed in 1613.

12. Robert Greene's Mirror of Modesty, the history of Susanna and the Elders, printed in 1584.

I do not mean to pledge myself as to the precise order in which these productions shall come in my series; and I may see reason, as I proceed, to insert others, perhaps even more rare and curious, instead of some of them. Of all, and of many more, the transcripts lie now before me; and one of my greatest cares will be to see that they are faithfully printed. A few of them may take up so much room as to render it expedient to conclude my second volume before the issue of the whole of the twelve subjects. If so, they will be carried on to Vol. III.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

#### THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Nismes, May 10, 1863.

A Spanish bull-fight in an old Roman amphitheatre is a kind of social retrograde development, so to speak, which the middle of the nineteenth century has witnessed under the inspiration of Eugénie, Empress of the French.

This old city is in a wonderful flutter at the present moment, being the scene of what they here term a "*concours régional*"—a mixture of festival, fair, horticultural show, agricultural meeting, and exposition of manufactures, which is to extend to the end of the month, and which is to be enlivened, on two of the Sundays, with the exhibition of bull-fights, got up in the most complete fashion of Madrid, under the direction of the premier matador of the Spanish capital, to take place within the Roman amphitheatre (which is the most perfect thing of the kind now remaining, and which is made as gay as possible by a whole regiment of flags stuck up all round the circumference, at the top reminding one very much of our first Exhibition building in Hyde Park). Excursion trains to-day have brought immense crowds from Marseilles, Montpellier, and even from Lyons, and all the intervening stations. The agricultural and horticultural exhibitions, and that of agricultural machinery, are held on a large open space of ground near the railway station, and which is laid out in rows of booths, and splendidly decorated with the national flags in the picturesque manner so well understood in France; and on an adjoining space, left open, is erected a gigantic popinjay on a tall pole, which moves its neck, wings and the feathers of its tail by machinery, as it happens to be struck by the marksmen. A very large new church has just been erected close to the amphitheatre, dedicated to St. Paul, having a very tall tower at its west end, in two stories, much decorated, and surmounted by a short, crocketed spire, which seems to be the type of most of the Gothic churches in this part of France.

The dreamy old town of Tarascon, with its monasteries (one of which, with two courts, surrounded by cloisters, with rounded arches, both on the ground and first story, is seen close to the railway station), has had some life put into it by the erection of two beautiful bridges over the Rhone, connecting it with the charming, picturesque town of Beaucaire (the chief church of which is remarkable for having a tiled dome in the middle, at the intersection of the transepts and nave), on the western bank of the river, which is here of considerable width. One of these bridges is for railway, and the other for general traffic, starting at its eastern end, close to the old castle of King René, built upon a rock, rising from the bed of the river.

The railway is also effecting great changes and improvements at Montpellier—many fine large houses and wide streets being in course of erection, especially between the railway and the town. The Cathedral, so long with only one of the towers, at its west end, and the nave complete, is now being finished. The two enormous cylindrical pillars, terminating in conical points, standing in front of the west end, are still retained in all their quaint



ugliness; the second tower at the west end is completed, as well as two smaller towers at the extremities of the transepts, and the choir, of large size, is nearly carried up to the springing of the roof. By the generosity of one of the citizens, the town now boasts of a Museum of Paintings and Public Library. The Botanical Garden is well kept, and possesses one tree of interest, *P. adiantifolium*, remarkable for its size and the beauty of the foliage, the stem being not less than seven feet in circumference, considerably larger than the specimens at Kew.

Thanks also to the liberality of M. Doumet, the Mayor of Cette, that town also now possesses a good Museum of Natural History, &c., which is thrown open to the public every Sunday, but admission may also be obtained every day on application. The collections of ornithology, mineralogy and entomology are especially valuable, the possessor sparing no expense in obtaining novelties and rarities; we were therefore prepared to find many of the new and beautiful objects of nature which Mr. Wallace has sent home from the Eastern Archipelago and Mr. Bates from the Amazon Valley, together also with many fine and unique species of insects from the Gaboon river, in tropical Western Africa. In the cases of birds' eggs we were almost startled to find two eggs of the now extinct great auk; but a little examination proved that these were excellent counterfeits, made in plaster, and coloured so perfectly to represent the originals as to deceive even connoisseurs. Amongst the insects are also preserved specimens of both sexes of one of the most extraordinary of the walking-stick insects which has been formed into a separate genus *Craspedonia*, and of which only female specimens had hitherto been known. The museum is also rich in a class of objects of which our British Museum is lamentably deficient, namely, models of life-size of the natives of various countries, clothed in their peculiar dresses, and accompanied by an excellent collection of ethnological objects. Why such things should have been so systematically ignored in our own national Museum has always seemed to me unintelligible. Certainly nothing is more instructive, and nothing affords greater pleasure to the visitor. The Museums of the Louvre and Copenhagen afford excellent examples, which, from the immense facilities in our power, would result in the formation of a splendid ethnological museum: but such a step ought not to be delayed. How many native savage tribes have become extinct within the memory of man, and how completely is navigation doing away with all special nationalities of costumes, manners and customs of hitherto uncivilized tribes!

I. O. W.

#### SCHILLER INAUGURATION.

Munich, May 14, 1863.

On the 9th of May, being the anniversary of the poet's death, a new statue of Schiller, the gift of King Ludwig, and the work of the sculptor Widmann, was inaugurated in Munich. For two or three days before a tall figure, wrapped in a white cover, had been conspicuous at the branching off of two streets, not far from the old King's palace, and half the town was gathered in front of it on the morning of the day appointed for the unveiling. Casual spectators were certainly disastrously placed, there being no rising ground, and the supply of windows commanding the place only scanty. At about 11 o'clock, we saw a procession, consisting of a few hundred hats and a dozen banners, make its way through the crowd; the banners drew up in front of the statue, and the hats were taken off; a court-carriage arrived with a daughter of Schiller, whom the King had specially invited, and inaudible speeches were delivered. Suddenly, the white cover fell, and displayed the statue of the poet, the music played, and the procession waved hats and shouted. An occasional ode, the words by Friedrich Bodenstedt, the music by Franz Lachner, came in as an interlude; next, an expression of gratitude from the Burgomaster of Munich, which called out King Ludwig to a balcony, whence he bowed graciously in acknowledgment of the applause of all the people, and then a speech from Dr. Förster, as

head of the *Schillerstift* in Munich. "In May, 1805," said Dr. Förster, "a German Prince sat in the ruins of the Imperial palaces of Rome, in the laurel shade, on the north of the Palatine hill, when a German artist brought him the sad news of the death of Friedrich von Schiller, the poet whom he had intended to support in comfort and ease, whom he had hoped to summon to him in Rome, and show him the glories of the eternal city. Not having been able to gratify his wish then, he now erects to him this statue." The inauguration ended after this with the performance of the Hymn to Joy.

Evening, however, brought a more picturesque kind of rejoicing than the formal work of the unveiling. An enormous *Fackelzug*, comprising some 2,000 torches, passed through the town, and, after halting before the newly-uncovered statue, drew up in the large open space where fairs are held. People who saw the halt before the statue describe the effect as something marvellous. The Bengal light burned steady and long, and the figure of Schiller rose up white and ghostly, standing out in the midst of the soft glare as a magic incantation. I was at a window in the Dultplatz, from which I had an equally fine view of the torch procession. The lurid light cast out by the flaring torches as they were massed together in the distance; then the gradual drawing out of the whole into single lights, and the movement of the lines of fire round the immense open space as the bands of torch-bearers marched up and down, with music playing in the midst; the colour shed on the distant houses, and the shadow of the trees marked off on the houses opposite, with a line of brighter glow above; the flitting motion of the rows of torches, like will-o'-the-wisps, reminding you of the enchantment scene in the *Freischütz*, when now they were laid on the ground and burnt in an even line, then they were taken up and came converging towards one centre, or wandered off singly into the darkest corners; all these presented artistic combinations enough for any canvas, and seemed a worthy tribute to the shade of the departed poet. At last, at a given signal, the bands of torches united, and one after another was flung into a pile, from which thick black smoke at first and then tongues of flame arose, so that the place was alight with five or six bonfires, at once the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire. It seemed as if by magic that the black ring of men grew up round a bonfire in place of the single lights each one of them had borne; and to see torch after torch flung upon the pyre, and as each dropped in like a falling star the figures around were more deeply massed, would make you think that the form had risen out of the ground at a mysterious summons.

The statue itself is good, though almost sinning in excess of simplicity. Schiller stands with his head bent slightly on one side, his left hand on his breast, his right holding a wreath. His look is earnest and piercing, though it neither recalls the majestic musing head of Thorwaldsen's statue at Stuttgart, nor the rapt upward gaze of Rietschl's in Weimar. But the site is one of the best that could be devised for a standing figure. At the point where two streets unite, in a semi-circular space, with soft turf and flower-beds and a curving background of trees, whose young leaves are even now in their tenderest green gradually giving place to blossoms of lilac, King Ludwig has placed the effigy of the poet whose sudden death prevented him from honouring with more substantial favour.

In honour of the feast, a fac-simile of the play-bill issued at the first performance of 'The Robbers' has been published in Munich, and I give an account of it as a curiosity of Schiller literature. The date of the performance is the 13th of January, 1782, when the author was in his twenty-third year, and on account of the unusual length the play began precisely at 5 o'clock. "The Robbers," a tragedy in seven acts (the word *Handlungen* is used instead of the modern term *Aufzügen*, which means drawings up of the curtain), newly adapted for the National Theatre of Mannheim, by the author, Herr Schiller, is the heading of the bill, and below, among the actors, we find the familiar name of Iffland in the part of *Franz Moor*. The

highest price of a seat is a florin (1s. 8d.), and the lowest, 8 kreuzers (not quite 3d.). On the reverse side of the bill, or rather on the side facing the bill, for it is printed on a whole sheet of paper, is given the author's address to the public, which I shall take the liberty of translating.

"The Robbers," the picture of a great soul led astray, furnished with all the gifts for excellence, and with all these gifts ruined,—unrestrained ardour and had company spoiled his heart, led him on from vice to vice, till at last he stood at the head of a band of incendiaries, heaped horror on horror, plunged from abyss to abyss, in all the depths of despair,—yet lofty and worthy of honour, grand and majestic in misfortune, and by misfortune bettered, brought back to goodness. Such a man must we lament and hate, abominate and love, in the robber Karl Moor. Franz Moor, a malignant, hypocritical sneak, unmasked and blown up by his own mines. The old Moor, a father all too weak and yielding, a pampered, and founder of ruin and misery for his own children. In Amelia, the pains of enthusiastic love, and the rack of despotic passion. Nor can we look without terror into the inner life of vice and perceive how all the gilding of pleasure cannot stifle the secret worm of conscience, and terror, anguish, despair, are close behind its traces. Let the youth gaze with terror on the end of unbridled dissoluteness, and let not the man go from the play without learning that the unseen hand of Providence has need of the villain to work out its views and its sentence, and can wonderfully untie the most complicated knots of destiny." E. W.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

DEEPER in human interest than the reported discovery of the source of the White Nile, the geographical secret of many ages, by Messrs. Speke and Grant, is the intelligence from Egypt that Mr. Petherick is not dead, as late news from that country represented him to be. He is alive and well, at Gondocoro. We now know that all the gallant men whom we have sent out into the great African desert, to extend the bounds of knowledge—Baker, Petherick, Grant and Speke—have, so far, escaped the fate which has followed so many of our noblest explorers in every part of the world—Franklin, Leichardt, Burke, and many others—over whose graves we have had to write the glories of discovery. In gratitude for their safety, we can tell the story of their trials, and reckon up the gains of science. Our conjecture, made on the 9th of May, that Mr. Baker must have fallen in with Messrs. Grant and Speke on the upper waters of the White Nile, and rendered them important aid, turns out to have been correct. This adventurous traveller was the first European whom they met on their descent from the tropics; and from him they obtained aid in money, stores and boats. To him they communicated their discovery that the Bahr el Abiad, the main stream of the White Nile, has its source in the Victoria-Nyanza lake; information which induced him to turn his face in another direction, towards the south-east, in search of another inland lake, which is supposed to feed a second branch of the White Nile. He will be lost to us for a year; though the public need not doubt that he will, in due time, turn up again. Lower down the stream they fell in with Consul Petherick and his gallant wife. The news which Captains Speke and Grant bring to London will excite attention in every city of the civilized globe.—The source of the Nile was a puzzle in the time of Moses, and long before the time of Moses. The enigma is suggested on the most ancient monuments of Egypt; it excited the curiosity of Rameses and Sesostris; confounded the wisdom of the Ptolemies; won attention during the Roman occupation; amused the leisure of the Schoolmen; tantalized the Portuguese Jesuits in the sixteenth century; engaged the adventurous spirit of Bruce; aroused the wonder, and baffled the researches of Mohammed Ali; and defied the zeal, the ability, and endurance of our old Correspondents, the Brothers D'Abbadie. At length, the mystery is solved; and the source of the Nile is found, by a couple of Englishmen, to be a lake about four degrees south of the Equator, very

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near the position which Dr. Beke, so long ago as 1846, assigned to it theoretically. It is curious that the fact has been discovered not by following the waters of the river upwards from its mouth, the natural course of discovery, but by descending upon it from above.

M. Guizot having written an excellent preface to a French translation of the 'Speeches and Addresses of the Prince Consort,' Her Majesty has sent over to him a private copy of the work, bound in white morocco, on the fly-leaf of which she has written in her own hand:—

"To M. Guizot,

"In remembrance of the best of men, and with the expression of gratitude for the sincere homage which he has rendered to him,

"From his unfortunate widow,

"VICTORIA R."

Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has issued cards for two Evening Receptions at Willis's Rooms. The first gathering will take place on Thursday evening, next week.

The Council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts have issued cards for an Evening at the Mansion House on Wednesday next, May 27th. The Lord Mayor will preside.

A private rehearsal of Mr. J. K. Lord's entertainment, 'The Canoe, the Rifle and the Axe, being an At Home in the Wilderness,' will be given this morning (Saturday) at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Mr. Lord was the naturalist to the North American Boundary Commission, and is, of course, personally familiar with the scenes to be described in his illustrated discourse.

The next Congress of the Archaeological Association will be held in Leeds, at the beginning of October, under the Presidency of R. Monckton Milnes, when Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, Kirkstall Abbey, Aldeborough, Wakefield, Pontefract, and other places will be visited.

If the spectroscope had not been invented, would thallium have been discovered? is a question with which savants entertain themselves. Certain it is that somewhat more than two years ago Mr. Crookes saw the ghost of a metal in a spectrum, and was thereby incited to search for the substance, and discovered it existing in minute quantities in iron pyrites. The new metal figured as a few grains of black powder in the International Exhibition; at the beginning of the present year it was shown in very small ingots and in the form of wire; since then Messrs. Bell Brothers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have succeeded in producing it in comparatively large masses. One of their ingots, weighing nearly 6,000 grains, and more than 10 inches in length, was exhibited at General Sabine's *Conversazione*. The useful applications of thallium have yet to be ascertained; but we hear that an eminent manufacturing firm has taken the question in hand.

In the list of Members of Council of the Royal Institute of Architects given to us last week officially, the name of Mr. T. Hayter Lewis was omitted.

Since the 'Codex Sinaiticus' was published the attention of the learned world has been drawn still more to the 'Codex Vaticanus,' and a desire that this should become more generally known and more accessible to the learned investigator, has lately often been expressed. Cardinal Mai's edition shows that former savants have been mistaken in many places. Herr D. Heidenheim, editor of 'Theological Inquiries and Criticism' has worked in the Vatican for two successive winters. The free use of the 'Codex Vaticanus' has been permitted to him for several hours daily. Herr Heidenheim intends to publish part of the New Testament in Uncial letters for the present, and thus give a chance to scholars of forming their own opinion on this celebrated Codex.

Last week, in noticing the rejection of certain pictures at the Royal Academy, we mentioned the case of Mr. Stirling, whose larger and stronger work had been returned to him. This reference has brought us the following singular explanation:

"5, Langham Chambers, May 18, 1863.

"In the *Athenæum* of Saturday last I find it said in a criticism of the Exhibition of the Royal Aca-

demy, that 'of Mr. Stirling's pictures the larger and better one was rejected by the Council.' In order to explain the circumstance of my principal picture not being in this year's Exhibition, and, if possible to exonerate the Academy, in my case at least, from the charge of intentional injustice, may I ask the favour of your inserting in your next impression the inclosed copy of a letter which I have received from one of the three members of the Hanging Committee, and which I have the permission of the distinguished writer to make public. I am, &c.,

JOHN STIRLING."

"10, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, May 5th, 1863.

"My dear Sir,—I think under the circumstances I ought, as one of the Hanging Committee, to write and explain the reason of your excellent picture being returned unexhibited from the Academy. The fault was chiefly mine, for your picture was quite overlooked till it was too late to give it a good place, and the work was too good for a bad one. There is so much misapprehension on this subject amongst the purchasers of pictures, and the idea that a picture is disgraced by being rejected at the Academy is so common, that I feel it to be a duty in your case to disabuse your mind in the matter; and I hope you will send it to the Exhibition another year, when it may be as fortunate as it deserves. With sincere regret that this misfortune should have happened, I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. P. FRITH."

—Mr. Frith, by this note, has done an act of justice to a clever artist; but until this note is read by the public Mr. Stirling will have suffered an unmerited loss by the rejection of his work.

Messrs. Bacon & Co. have published a new Map of Virginia, with the adjoining states of Maryland and Delaware, marked off into counties, separately coloured. It will be of considerable use to a reader who desires to keep up his knowledge of the War.

A political map of Poland has been prepared by Mr. Stanford, of Charing Cross; showing the original Poland of history, the reduced Poland of war, the dismembered Poland of the partition, the vanished Poland of the absorption. It is a very curious and instructive chart, embracing a wide range of political information, and making a vast deal of history visible to the eye. It shows us Poland in a state of dissolution almost from the days of John Sobieski, when the warlike Poles could save Europe from the Turks, but could not save their own provinces from the Swedes. Estonia went first in 1660; then Tchernigov to Russia in 1667, Kiev and Kherson in 1686. Afterwards came the three great partitions; then the final absorption of Cracow, as it were the other day. This map should be in the hands of every statesman.

Mr. Stone, principal assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, has been making a series of calculations on the mean horizontal parallax of the sun, deduced from observations made at Greenwich on the planet Mars at his recent opposition, compared with similar observations made in Australia. The result is, that the sun is found to be three millions of miles nearer to the earth than previous calculations have made it.

A return lately made of the quantity of rags and paper imported into this country during recent years contains the following figures:—

	Rags.	Paper.
1856 .. ..	10,287 cwt.	15,767 cwt.
1857 .. ..	12,206 "	12,057 "
1858 .. ..	11,394 "	11,701 "
1859 .. ..	14,621 "	18,338 "
1860 .. ..	16,154 "	45,019 "
1861 .. ..	20,486 "	94,358 "
1862 .. ..	23,943 "	103,639 "

Our exports of paper during the last five years were as follows:—1858, 106,557 cwt.; 1859, 126,454 cwt.; 1860, 112,514 cwt.; 1861, 91,958; and 1862, 129,440 cwt.

We have the following items of information from Yorkshire. It has been decided that there shall be no musical festival at Bradford this year. Music in Leeds has been in a languishing condition since the festival there some three or four years ago, which was a great success. A more hopeful state of things has just been inaugurated by the incorporation of two rival musical societies into one, which

is to be called the Leeds Choral Union. Mrs. Sunderland, who has for the last five-and-twenty years been a great favourite in Yorkshire as a singer of Handel's songs, and has occasionally been heard in that capacity at Exeter Hall with satisfaction, is about to close her public career.

Some books of a curious and rare character were sold during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The following examples may be given:—A poor copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, with the original verses inlaid and a variation of the portrait, being before the shading on the collar, 60l.—Shakespeare's *Pericles*, first edition, 45l.—Sir John Falstaffe and the Merry Wives of Windsor, edition of 1619, 15l. 15s.—Another copy of the same, 10l.—Chronicle History of Henry the Fifth, 1608, 7l. 10s.—First Part of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, first edition, 8l. 8s.—Keating's General History of Ireland, large paper, 7l. 15s.—Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, by Thomas, 31l. 10s.—Medici, *Poesie Volgari*, Aldo, 1554, 13l.—Bossuet, *L'Apopocalypse*, Paris, 1689, 6l. 10s.—Mauroy, *Les Hymnes*, Troyes, 1527, 20l.—Feele's Chronicle of King Edward the First, 1599, 6l.—Les *Costumes et Constitutions de Bretagne*, 1485, 43l.—*Dialogus Creaturarum*, first edition, 14l. 5s.—*Vitas Patrum*, by Wynkyn de Worde, with several leaves in fac-simile, 12l.—Hieronymo, Vita, 1497, 5l.—Mollet, *Le Jardin de Plaisir*, 1651, 5l.—Higden's *Polychronicon*, by Treveris, 20l.—Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vols., 16l. 15s.—Stow's Survey of London, by Strype, best edition, 10l. 15s.—Bendlow's *Theophila*, with nearly all the curious plates, 11l. 15s.—Fox's Book of Martyrs, first edition, very imperfect, 15l. 5s.

The Swiss have established an Alpine Club under the title of "Schweizerische Alpen Club," at Berne. It is, we understand, supported by numerous eminent men in that country who are desirous of rendering it an important medium of communication among alpine explorers. It is also intended to encourage as far as possible the exploration of unknown high mountains and peaks, and to erect huts for shelter and scientific observation in the most interesting localities.

The proposition to purchase the International Exhibition Building, which is to be submitted to the House of Commons, is advocated on the ground that the structure will afford accommodation—1. To the Patent Museum, now at South Kensington, but to be removed as the buildings for the Art Department's use progress—much crowded and susceptible of a vast development ere its contents can fitly represent the progress, much less the present condition of the mechanical arts in this country.—2. Ample room for the Museum of Naval Models, now concealed in vaults at Somerset House—interesting as showing the progress of naval architecture, and capable of enlargement to express the existing state of that art.—3. Space for the National Portrait Gallery, now confined in hired rooms in Great George Street, Westminster, and certain, before many years are past, to need greater accommodation than will be obtainable where it is.—4. Galleries for the British Pictures of the National Gallery, now at South Kensington, which, the Art Department avers, might include the Sheepshanks Gift deposited in the newly-erected galleries at its Museum.—5. The Architectural Museum, now in the "Boilers," which, although not a national possession, deserves national accommodation as highly useful to architects.—6. Room if the House of Commons sees fit to reverse its decision of last year, to hold the whole of the Natural History Department now in the British Museum, and half-smothered for want of space.—7. The Royal Academy might be accommodated with vast galleries if it sees fit to quit Trafalgar Square. The cost of all this to the nation is stated at about 240,000l. for the building and the land upon which it stands, the last being seventeen and a half acres in extent, estimated by the advocates for the grant at a value of about 20,000l. per acre. Beyond this original cost further sums must, we understand, be appropriated to the needful fittings up for the contents. Further cost to give an architectural character to the structure might be an after-consideration, but must be taken into account. Stucco, the cheapest



material, is the most objectionable and forever to be protested against. Terra-cotta, stone, marble, or granite, with mosaics, all commend themselves to us.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till seven). 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.; R.A., Secretary.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, Esq., R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS (founded in 1831 as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours).—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, opposite Marlborough House.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS'S RECITALS OF THE RECENT POETS and HUMORISTS, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 25, at Eight, including Macaulay's 'Horatius'; Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall' and 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere'; Poe's 'Belle'; Hood's 'Miss Kilmansegg'; and 'Desert Born'; Ingoldsby's 'Rupert the Fearless'; and 'Lord of Thoulouse', &c.—Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.—Communications, 35, Howard Street, Strand, W.C.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Mr. Mitchell has the pleasure to announce that in consequence of the great success, which has attended the First Series of Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE, they will be continued every Monday and Wednesday Evening, and Saturday Morning, on Monday Evening, May 25, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor'; Wednesday Evening, May 27, 'Othello'; and on Saturday Morning, May 30, 'Winter's Tale'.—Commence each Evening at Half-past Eight, and on Saturday Morning at Four.—Seats (Unreserved, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; a few Fauteuils, 7s. each, which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

LEVISSOR EN VISITE.—CONTINUED SUCCESS.—FOURTH WEEK.—SCÈNES ET CHANSONS COMIQUES, with change of Programme.—Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly.—M. LEVISSOR will continue his very successful ENTERTAINMENT, assisted by Mlle. Tessaire and M. Key, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Half-past Eight.—Pianoforte, M. Rosenboom.—Seats (Unreserved, 3s.; Stalls, numbered, 7s.; a few Fauteuils, 10s. 6d. each.—Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—May 13.—Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair.—The Prince of Wales was elected a Member by acclamation.—The Annual Report was read.—Obituaries of some of the deceased Members were given, as of Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Outram, W. Ewer, Esq., Col. Thoresby and Gen. Cullen.—The Auditors' Report showed that the total receipts for 1862 were 973l. 9s. 5d.; while the total expenditure and liabilities amounted to 894l. 12s. 4½d., leaving an available balance for 1863 of 78l. 17s. 0½d.—The ballot for officers and Council gave the following results: *Director*, Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson; *Vice-President*, Gen. J. Briggs; *Treasurer*, E. Thomas, Esq.; *Secretary*, J. W. Redhouse; *Honorary Secretary and Librarian*, E. Norris; *Council*, Messrs. J. W. Bosanquet, Sir J. Davis, Bart., M. P. Edgeworth, J. Ferguson, Prof. Goldstick, C. C. Graham, Fitz-Edward Hall, Sir F. Halliday, J. C. Marshman, T. Ogilvy, O. De Beauvoir Prieux, E. C. Ravenshaw, P. B. Smollett, Dr. Forbes Watson, Major-Gen. Sir A. S. Waugh.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 14.—J. W. Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The vote of the meeting was taken on the proposal to alter the hour of meeting on *ballot nights* from eight to half-past eight P.M., which was carried in the affirmative.—C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq. exhibited a beautiful collection of antique bronzes and four *glandes*, or sling bullets.—H. Harrod, Esq. read a paper 'On an Old Carriage at Manton, near Marlborough, bearing on the panel the arms of Baskerville, quartering Ward and Danvers.'—C. Goodwin, Esq. read a paper 'On three Coptic Papyri and other MSS. brought from Egypt,' by A. Stuart Glennie, Esq.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 13.—Annual General Meeting.—Dr. Lee in the chair.—The Auditors delivered in a report and a balance-sheet of the accounts for the past year, by which it appeared that 571l. 6s. 7d. had been received, and 515l. 17s. 10d. expended, and a balance left in favour of the Association of 55l. 8s. 9d. Every account against the Association had been

paid, and all due upon the quarterly *Journal* and two parts of the 'Collectanea Archæologica' discharged. A ballot was taken for officers for 1863-4, when the following list was returned:—*President*, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir C. R. Boughton, Bart., J. Copland, M.D., G. Godwin, N. Gould, J. Heywood, G. V. Irving, T. J. Pettigrew, and Sir J. G. Wilkinson; *Treasurer*, T. J. Pettigrew; *Secretaries*, J. R. Planché, H. S. Cuming, and E. Roberts; *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, T. Wright; *Paleographer*, C. Hopper; *Curator and Librarian*, G. R. Wright; *Draftsman*, H. C. Pidgeon; *Council*, G. G. Adams, G. Ade, W. H. Bayley, T. Blashill, J. Gray, W. D. Haggard, M. Harpley, G. M. Hills, Dr. Lee, E. Levien, W. C. Marshall, G. Maw, T. Page, R. N. Phillips, E. J. Powell, J. W. Previté, and S. R. Solly; *Auditors*, T. W. Davies and J. V. Gibbs.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—May 18.—Prof. Donaldson, President, in the chair.—The Royal Medal was presented to A. Salvin, Esq., Fellow, by the President, and the following medals and prizes as under:—To Mr. T. Hardy, the Institute Medal,—to Mr. T. Morris, the Medal of Merit,—to Mr. G. T. Molecey, the Silver Medal of the Institute, with five guineas,—to Mr. G. A. Scappa, the Soane Medallion,—to Mr. R. P. Spiers, Mr. Tite's Prize of ten guineas, with a Medal of Merit,—to Mr. T. H. Watson, a Medal of Merit, with five guineas from Mr. Tite, M.P.,—to Mr. R. H. Carpenter, Sir Francis E. Scott's prize of ten guineas. M. C. Texier, architect, of Paris, gave a description of the town of Perga, in Pamphylia.—A paper by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, 'Upon Ancient Examples of Heads placed over Arches,' was read by Mr. J. P. Seddon.—A short notice of a curious example of Norman polychromatic construction, recently discovered and carefully restored by Mr. Hadfield in Aston Church, near Sheffield, was read by Mr. T. Hayter Lewis.—Prof. Donaldson described the new Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris, from lithographed plans.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 12.—E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the chair.—A communication was read from Messrs. J. Alder and A. Hancock, entitled, 'Notice of a Collection of Nudibranchiate Mollusca, made in India by Mr. Walter Elliot; with Descriptions of several New Genera and Species.'—A communication was read from Dr. G. Hartlaub, of Bremen, containing the characters of a new species of sedge-warbler, discovered by Mr. E. Newton in Madagascar, for which the name *Calamoherp Newtoni* was proposed.—Mr. W. Winwood Reade read some 'Notes on the Derbrian Eland, the African Elephant and the Gorilla,' founded on information obtained by him during a recent visit to Senegambia, the Gaboon, and the adjacent parts of Western Africa. The conclusions Mr. Reade had formed with regard to the gorilla, as derived from the evidence received from the hunters of the Gaboon, were that Mr. Du Chaillu had obtained his specimens of this animal second-hand, and that its reputed ferocity had been vastly exaggerated.—Dr. Sclater read a 'List of Mammals and Birds collected in Madagascar by Dr. Mellor during a recent Journey to the Capital of the Island.'—A paper was read by Mr. O. Salvin describing a new species of Tanager, genus *Calliste*, from Costa Rica, for which he proposed the name *Calliste Dovi*, in honour of Capt. Dow, by whom a single specimen of this bird had been obtained at San José.—Mr. A. Newton pointed out the characters of two new birds from Madagascar, obtained by Mr. E. Newton, for which he proposed the names *Circus macrolepis* and *Erythrosterna brunneicauda*.—A paper was read by Mr. F. Walker 'On some Insects collected by Mr. J. Caldwell in Madagascar.' Mr. Holdsworth exhibited living examples of *Triton palmatis*, obtained by himself from a new locality near Hereford, and made remarks on this and three other species of newts, of which living examples were contained in the Society's collection.—Mr. Leadbeater exhibited castings thrown up by a bee-eater (*Merops Persicus*), similar to those produced by the kingfishers.—Dr. J. E. Gray pointed out the characters of a new species of box

tortoise, procured by Mr. Swinhoe in Formosa, for which he proposed the new generic and specific names *Cistudo-chelys dorsostrigatus*.—Mr. Blyth exhibited specimens of *Coracias Indica* and *C. affinis*, and of intermediate varieties between these two species.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—May 19.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: *President*, J. Lubbock, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, B. Botfield, Esq., J. Crawford, Esq., R. Dunn, Esq., and Lord Talbot de Malahide; *Hon. Treasurer*, F. Hindmarsh, Esq.; *Hon. Secretaries*, T. Wright, Esq., and F. Galton, Esq.; *Hon. Librarian*, L. J. Beale, Esq.; *Council*, L. Burke, Esq., Prof. Bask, T. F. D. Croker, Esq., Sir A. W. Clavering, Bart., H. Christy, Esq., J. Dickinson, Esq., T. Hodgkin, Esq., Prof. Huxley, D. King, Esq., M. Lewin, Esq., J. Mayer, Esq., W. Napier, Esq., C. R. Des Ruffières, Esq., E. O. Smith, Esq., W. Spottiswoode, Esq., S. R. Solly, Esq., Dr. Tuke, S. Ward, Esq., and S. Wood, Esq.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—May 12.—J. Hawkshaw, Esq., President, in the chair.—'On the Communication between London and Dublin,' by Mr. W. Watson.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 13.—C. W. Hoskyns, Esq., Member of the Council, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On an Improved Mode of Collecting Excrementitious Matter, with a View to its Application to the Benefit of Agriculture and the Relief of Local Taxation,' by Dr. Thudichum,—'On a System of Earth Sewage,' by the Rev. H. Moule.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mon.   | Geographical, 1.—Anniversary.                                                                                                                       |
| Tues.  | Linnean, 3.—Anniversary.                                                                                                                            |
| Tues.  | Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound,' Prof. Tyndall.                                                                                                       |
| —      | Zoological, 9.—Mr. Motley's Birds from Borneo, Dr. Sclater.                                                                                         |
| Wed.   | Horticultural, 1.—Great Exhibition.                                                                                                                 |
| —      | Society of Arts, 8.                                                                                                                                 |
| —      | Archæological Association, 8½.—'Recent Discovery of Antiquities, Salop,' Rev. T. Owen Rocks; 'Pedigree of Derwentwater of Castle Rigg,' Mr. Powell. |
| Thurs. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Geology,' Prof. Ansted.                                                                                                      |
| —      | Antiquaries, 8.—'Portraits of the Wives of Henry the Eighth,' Mr. J. G. Nichols.                                                                    |
| Fri.   | Horticultural, 2.—Election of Fellows.                                                                                                              |
| —      | Royal Institution, 8.—'The Vedas,' Prof. Max Müller.                                                                                                |
| Sat.   | Horticultural.—Promenade.                                                                                                                           |
| —      | Royal Institution, 3.—'Electric Telegraphy,' Prof. W. Thomson.                                                                                      |

## FINE ARTS

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the amount of capital he has made out of an Eastern tour Mr. F. Dillon surpasses every other painter, except Mr. D. Roberts, who has taken oriental landscape for a theme. He continues to supply us with Nile pictures; one of the best of the series is *The Pyramids from the Island of Roda* (No. 341), which is, nevertheless, somewhat heavy in colour. It is as difficult for us to receive Mr. Dillon's rendering of nature in this matter as to believe in Mr. Roberts's directly antithetical and certainly less valuable system, which produces oriental skies of a monotonous and flimsy blue and white, and most ancient ruins with as little "colour" as modern maps have. The Pyramids at evening, as above, are, however, studied and painted with feeling for the dignity and unscenelike beauty of the subject; the bars of blushing light that go up from the swiftly-sinking sun, and the darkening purple of the land on the removed side of the river are commendable in a high degree.—We prefer to consider Mr. Mason's beautiful picture *Catch!* (619) as having a landscape rather than a figure subject, because, in the first, its finest qualities are to be found. A boy, who is watering horses at a brook, tosses oranges to some playful girls. The soft and broad execution and exquisite feeling for grey shown in this work should share the spectator's applause with its fidelity and natural colouring.—Far less complete in execution than the last, yet showing great love of nature and promise of power in landscape art, is Mr. E. Edwards's *Lynmouth Harbour* (644), a glimpse of the beautiful ravine of the Lynn, having the herbage and foliage a little too whitish for those of North Devon.—Mr. W.

Field's *Pastoral* (401), a rounded knoll seen through a slight screen of trees, a meadow that is just growing grey with evening mist, while cows troop home over a stream in front, is bright and vigorous in effect, rich in colour and perfectly true, although a little hard.

Mr. Anthony's ancient castle of Larnie, we believe, which he styles "A *Relic of the Old Feudal Time*" (645), is one of the most beautiful as it is one of the most poetical and truly artistic landscapes here. Few painters convey so much dignity and expressiveness in their renderings of natural themes as we find in this. A warm summer evening embalms an ancient hold, long ago deserted and ivy-grown; at its feet is calm water, once a defence, now an ornament; behind spread soft grey clouds threatening a shower that will only make the greenery about the fortress brighter and richer than it is, not harm the relic that has done its work. We scarcely need commend to the artist the breadth and vigour of this picture, nor to the ordinary spectator its faithfulness and expression.—Mr. W. Linnell's work has, of late, lacked refinement and the able use of grey that bespeak the innate power of an artist; in these respects his works will not bear comparison with those of Mr. Anthony; nevertheless, he paints with strength and feeling—see "O'er the Muir among the Heather" (463). Taking quite a different view of the purposes of Art from that of the simply representative school of landscape-painters, such as Mr. Lee exemplifies in his practice, Mr. Anthony and the three Messrs. Linnell strive to mean something as well as to paint well, and succeed in both simply because they feel intensely the beauty of nature. It is a strange thing to see how differently men look upon nature with a view to Art; nothing but his eyesight could persuade any one that the grass, for example, of the landscapists we have named is intended to represent the same natural production as appears in Mr. Lee's pictures; it is equally hard to conceive how the latter can, having seen it painted by them, continue to use the dingy hues he does. How can Mr. Creswick, having seen the advantages of Mr. Anthony's exuberant, vigorous and varied treatment of foliage, less minute than his own, but more intelligent as it is, continue his mechanical manner of rendering all varieties of foliage by a like dotting touch, all surfaces by one method, and nearly all substances with one tone? His happy feeling for a lovely phase of nature deserves more thoughtful expression. It is not that we should desire an artist to paint anything he does not feel, but that he should represent, at the cost of a little extra thinking, that which he cannot fail to see and must own to be beautiful. Let Mr. Creswick paint ashes, elms and smooth water for ever, if he will, but let us have in his treatment of each element of a picture the breadth of truth and individuality that are to be found in nature. Trees cannot be represented by dots alone, however innumerable.—Mr. J. Linnell's *Sunset* (472), a shallow valley with stacked corn in front and blue highlands in the distance, above a swirl of rosy cloud, is much such a work as he has often produced, and has the common excellencies of his manner.

We have not often seen a landscape so brilliantly or so artistically painted as Mr. Mignot's *Lagoon of Guayaquil* (595), a sunset effect over a vast marsh, whose waters flash in pools as they lie smooth and still under a sky that is filled with coloured light from the sinking sun. It is easy, with abundance of vermilion and chrome, to paint what may be styled a sensational sunset; but so to treat the subject that the coarse attractions of such works shall be left behind, while the beauty, glory, and, above all, the delicate splendour of nature shall be preserved, is no common achievement. That Mr. Mignot has been successful in this none will deny who looks at the manner in which he has treated the sky here, its pale gold burnished with ineffable light and rising in colour above the sun until the earth-mists cease to be visible, and the eye penetrates into the pure blue of the zenith that is studded with cirri touched with rose-colour. Behind the bright haze the evening band is rising slowly, and, by its shadow, softening and absorbing the horizon and the hills that lie upon it. Across the front, placed to aid

the composition of the picture, is a misty purple bar of cloud. The effectiveness and originality of this work are not to be denied. This artist shows like ability in a theme the reverse of the last, a snow-piece, *A Winter Morning* (677), snow upon a level piece of land with trees behind. The sky is grey and warm with the colour of a second fall to come. Some water, in the foreground, is truly painted of a warm colour, as contrasted with the snow about it.—*In Knowle Park* (486), a study of a glade between high beech trees in broad sunlight, by Mr. R. Butler, appears—but its elevated position makes us uncertain—to be as carefully as it is evidently broadly painted.—Mr. G. C. Stanfield's pictures, of which there are two here, *Oberlahnstein* (554), and *On the Lahn* (648), are solidly painted so far as pigment goes, and, no doubt, present excellent portraits of the localities; they lack those qualities of execution which go so far to make pictures; they want air and breadth as well as richness and variety of colour. The last named suffers least of all Mr. G. C. Stanfield's works that we have seen from the shortcomings in question.

Of coast subjects there are remarkably few examples this year. Having described those by Mr. Hook, Mr. E. W. Cooke's works have pre-eminence by right. Beautiful as is its execution, *Catalan Bay, on the east side of Gibraltar* (415) lacks many of the elements of a picture. We must not be carried away from the intellectual and peculiar purposes of Art, to value, above them, something which is distinct, as we see it to be here. Mr. Cooke's drawing is minute, his colour, to the general scheme attempted, is faithful and always pleasant where pleasantness is required. These good qualities will not alone, however, make a work of Art, although they may go a long way towards the production of an instructive painting. With the geological interest of this picture we have nothing to do beyond admiring the fidelity with which each kind of stone is drawn and coloured, the manner in which the vast slope of sand, piled up by the wind, when rushing through a gap in the edge of the cliff, is drawn, as well as the perfect knowledge of the sand's nature, its limited cohesion of particles and tendency to slip in shelves, so to say, that is so finely evinced in the outline of the heap and where the underlying rock peeps through the great slide. Such fidelity we trace throughout this picture, and rejoice to learn that the Royal Society has elected Mr. Cooke one of its Fellows on account of his geological attainments.

There is more Art-value in Mr. Cooke's familiar theme, *Dutch Travelers at Anchor off Scheveling* (230), than in the last, because there is motion and human life in it. The foremost craft has a long cable out from the bows to keep her from going in shore ere the tide has made enough; her loosed mainsail is filled, like a great bag, with the wind, and almost touches the sea; over her bows a white wave breaks sharply. Scarcely any man has painted the sea so truly or so prosaically as Mr. Cooke does. Here is abundant skill, knowledge of the forms taken by water in given conditions of wind, depth, velocity and tide,—here is colour, a little cold, it is true, but thoughtfully varied and very learnedly applied,—but the main interest of the work lies in the "go" of the heavy boat as it strains at the cable, the swelling sail and the breaking sea—i. e., the vital incidents the picture contains. *The Salute at Sunset, Venice* (585), presents a subject the artist has very often painted. In treatment of a beautiful phase of nature he has not yet produced anything better than this the latest example. The painting is heavy; but we must look through that default of Mr. Cooke's, and own the feeling for grandeur shown in treating the great grey dome of the church with such simplicity, and in the choice of a point of view where it tells so happily with more distant buildings. While we regret that the sea tends to opacity and paintiness, and that the sky cannot be looked into as a Turner sky may be, let us be glad to find no strained attempts at effect, but a broad and honest picture.

Mr. Ansdell has sent a coast scene this year, which better represents his ability than does the Spanish road landscape, *Going to the Fiesta, Granada* (430)—a flat and commonplace picture. To

this we prefer *The Wrecker* (468), an old man, who, with his white pony and dog, has come down to the shore to look for wood drifting from a wreck. The sea tumbles in angrily upon the shore, and is spiritedly rendered, holding in its waves a portion of rigging, a topmast and yard, soon to be cast on the beach. The best parts of this picture are the figures of the drooping pony, patiently standing by his master's side, and the drenched dog that shivers at his feet. As to the man, he is nothing else than one of Mr. Ansdell's old gamekeepers in another guise. The snow piece, by the same, styled *The Rescue, after a Storm* (404), shows dogs and a shepherd finding sheep in a drift after a storm. There is a want of what artists call "colour" in this picture, not redeemed by any remarkable delicacy of handling; the dogs, of course, are best; the general treatment, especially of the figures, is heavy. *Coming out of the Mist—Hare Shooting—Glen Spean* (533), is also by Mr. Ansdell.—Mr. R. Tucker's *Waiting for the Tide* (795), a smack, high and dry upon a stony beach, with richly-verdured cliffs behind, and the sea bright in the sunlight of a windy day, is a little hard—a very little so beyond nature in the phase represented. We do not think the distance too bright, but that the foreground, a mass of carefully-painted stones, lacks breadth of colour and arrangement. The execution of the sky is not good.

It was rumoured some time ago that Mr. D. Roberts, attracted by the picturesque effectiveness and grouping of masses in some of our London localities, and feeling that ere long their aspect must be materially changed by the course of modern improvement, had determined to represent, in an extensive series of pictures, some, at least, of the scenes which struck him as worthy of commemoration. Those who were not aware of Mr. Roberts's peculiar ideas of the duty of a painter, expected, naturally enough, from a man of his reputation, either works of fine art or pictures of things as they are, and such as could not but be useful in the future, rejoiced greatly at this news, and wished some able painter of the time before the Fire had acted upon the same idea. What will be the disappointment of these hopeful persons when they see that the artist, always indifferent to the actual aspects of the localities which give name to his sketches—not only in colour, as we saw when he placed verdurous Baulbec in a sandy desert, but to the proportions and relative positions of buildings—has, in the series of London themes now at the Academy, so far departed from the very pretence of truth as to violate the most obvious laws of perspective by drawing the dome of St. Paul's as if it were part of an architect's elevation, and not a substantial structure. A circle, seen in perspective, at any distance, must, if not truly level with the eye, be represented by something else than a straight line. How, then, will posterity wonder at the structure of St. Paul's as Mr. Roberts paints it, if all the circles of the dome appear as straight lines, however wide apart they are; only one of them, at most, can, in fact, be on a level with the eye. Such workmanship as this, with the peculiarity of the western towers leaning on one side, is to be seen in *St. Paul's, from the River Thames, looking West* (114). We should care nothing for such mechanical falsification as this, if the work, or its companion, No. 134, *The Same, looking East*, presented anything valuable in Art, although failing in topographical importance. It is not too much to say that the peculiarly picturesque character of the scenes,—the rough masses of building,—their varied, and, however dingy, often fine colour,—the textural characters of various materials of building,—and, above all else, that quality of *chiaroscuro* which is inestimable in such a subject,—are unrepresented in these thoughtless productions—we cannot call them pictures. If we are to accept Mr. Roberts's ideas of Art as not concerned with local truth of colour, form or tone, and ignore *chiaroscuro* altogether, what becomes of painting? Without these qualities photography will render all we require that Art does not afford, and with unchallengeable fidelity, so far as it goes, of its own.

We may turn now from these strangely-conceived productions to another, which, while it represents a part of London with sufficient fidelity to be useful,



possesses all the Art-qualities in which Mr. Roberts's pictures are so lamentably deficient.—Below the "line," and where the crinolines scour its surface, hangs Mr. Whistler's artistic and able picture, *The Last of Old Westminster Bridge* (352), a view taken from the west end of the new structure, looking over the stump, so to say, of the old one, along the forest of piles, to the opposite shore. A comparison of the artistic qualities of this boldly-executed work with what we have seen in those by Mr. Roberts will show, if it be needful to do so, where the last fail altogether in Art, and are little else than misrepresentations of fine themes. One glance at Mr. Whistler's reading of the softened, warm grey of a London sky, so feelingly rendered here, and so beautiful in truth as it is, will satisfy the student that the artist has found something Mr. Roberts's black and white and blue give no idea of. The streaming motion of the river, as it goes past the piles, its many and subtly-hued surface, the atmosphere among the piles, their solidity, so deftly given without toil, and the aerial beauty of the removed shore, are such that, if the Hanging Committee had given a moment's thought to them, would have put this picture where it ought to be, in an honourable position.

We need do no more than call attention to Mr. Whistler's etchings, assuring all lovers of Art that they deserve noble places, and will reward pains taken to obtain a sight of them. No. 941, a dry-point, styled *Weary*, a lady resting back in her chair, has exquisite tone and "colour." *Old Westminster Bridge* (952) is ruined by its position. It treats air and light with all that mystery of Art which nothing expresses so well as etching or dry-point. Among the finest works here is *The Pool* (1003), a view among the shipping and along the shore.—Mr. Gale's *Waiting Place of the Jews at Jerusalem* (403) is decidedly the best picture of its class he has painted. Leaning up against the wall in various attitudes—beating its rude surface with their hands, some seated, praying, some kneeling,—are those who have come to weep. The effectiveness of this work, its brightness of colouring, together with the apt designs of the figures, make it acceptable.

Manliness of execution is, amongst all the ranks of portrait-painters, distinguishable in the Scotch artists' works. Sir J. W. Gordon, if not fortunate in the features of his sitters, or negligent of their handsomeness, produces at least intellectual and characteristic portraits. His *A. Bennett, Esq.* (125) is rather crude and harsh in treatment, but solid and valuable in feeling for grey, and well-drawn.—*R. W. Blencowe, Esq.* (315), if heavy and deficient in colouring, is manly and large in sentiment.—Mr. D. Macnee's *Lady and Child* (64) is well composed, stony in colour, and a little affected in grouping, withal academic, but valuable in execution.—The Scotch manner, with all its excellencies and faults, is seen in Mr. Macbeth's *Dr. Cunningham* (256), which produces a grewsome creature seated at a table as in stern judgment, with the "Institutes" of Calvin before him, a cast-iron portrait.

Our best English portrait-painter and miniaturist is Mr. H. T. Wells, whose *Mrs. Tippling* (84) has evidences of taste in design, colour and drawing that surpass anything of the kind in the rooms. The accessories in this admirable work are painted with great breadth and felicity. The same artist's miniatures, *Mrs. T. J. Blake* (799) and *Alice* (869), are in delicacy, grace, and completeness worthy of the English School of miniature-painting.—The mannered dexterity of Mr. J. Sant—albeit he has painted works superior to any now here—shows unfortunately beside the artistic execution of Mr. Wells. What can be flatter in handling or more rapid in sentiment than Mr. Sant's *Portraits* (16)? The flesh in *Miss Jones's Portrait* (113) is almost sampler-like, so dull, painty, and weak is it. The *Children of H. S. Thornton, Esq.* (385) are hardly more fortunate; while the head and bust of a lady, *Taking Notes* (727), shown with an affectation of earnestness, painfully like trick, in her fixed eyes, is, notwithstanding its unusually solid treatment, equally meretricious.

*Miss Grant, painted in 1856* (6), by Mr. F. Grant, compared with recent works here, shows a sounder style, more grace and truth, as well as feeling for

character. *The Speaker* (68), though evidently the portrait of a gentleman and intellectual man, is thin and stiff in execution, lacking strength of handling and colour.—Mr. G. Richmond has adopted the manner of large portraiture, but his execution retains that of the miniaturist he was. The face of *Mrs. F. Trench* (24) shows stippling—not desirable in oil. *The Archbishop of Canterbury* (61) is a little weak, but agreeable. *The Earl of Home* (281) is the best portrait Mr. Richmond has this year contributed; it is pleasant, if rather too smooth and gentlemanlike.—Mr. J. P. Knight's *Dr. Baly* (80), although it raises the idea of the sitter wearing his "best clothes," is painted with power, feeling and solidity. The purple jacket in the *Portrait of a Lady* (65) is a little crude, and injures the flesh of a well-painted and very characteristic face.—Mr. W. Douglass's *D. Lang, Esq.* (116) has considerable merit in its execution, and is certainly a good likeness.

Besides Mr. H. T. Wells's miniatures already named, Mr. Thorburn's *Second Son of Viscount Hardinge* (794) well sustains his reputation in that class of portraiture.—Mr. E. Moira's *Miss Hancock* (877) is painted with great freshness, character and beauty.—So are Miss A. Dixon's *Daughters of Sir E. Hulme* (838), and others by the same.

Of Animal pictures Mr. J. Wolf's *Row in the Jungle* (769), monkeys tormenting a fearfully irate tiger, is singularly full of character, force and originality. His *Wapiti Deer* (631) is beautiful in textural treatment and drawing.—The Misses Mutrie send few flower-pieces this year. Miss A. F. Mutrie's *Azaleas* (29) is bright and fresh, but a little mannered.—*Wess Hael* (630), by Mr. J. E. Newton, a group of goblets, &c., is beautiful, solid and brilliant painting; a real work of Art.

There is little artistic design in most of the Sculptures at the Royal Academy. The most important figures are Mr. J. Durham's *Africa* (1014), and *America* (1073), of the series for the Great Exhibition Memorial. These are massive and symbolical; a little academical in style, perhaps, but finely conceived and grandly modelled. If we must have symbolism in our public places—symbolism mixed up with realities—let us have figures like these, rather than such Victorias as we have in Waterloo Place.—Mr. W. C. Marshall's *Undine* (1012) is fleshy, but without that finish which contributes so much to Art in sculpture. The face is not beautiful.—Mr. E. B. Stephens's *Earl of Lonsdale* (1013) is well designed, but a little stiff in attitude.—Mr. C. B. Birch's *Margarette* (1037) looking at the casket of jewels, is prettily designed, but rough, and has a weak face.—Mr. H. S. Leitch's *Mother of Moses* (1038) and *Go, and sin no more* (1041) are both finely conceived, a little disproportioned and unfinished.

Mr. A. Munro's *Two Lovers, Group in Aluminium* (1080), is too merely pretty to be good in Art. Putting aside the untruth of the creaseless and skin-like garments of the pair, the woman's face is unbecomingly. *A. S. Gladstone, Esq.* (1033), bust, by the same, is, if not elaborate and very sound in execution, cleverly conceived as to character, and pleasing. One of the artist's best works.—Mr. J. Adams's *H. Reed, Esq.*, bust (1051), is grand and simple in treatment.—Mr. W. Theed's *Hallam*, bust (1054), has a weak, set smile that is anything but estimable.—Mr. T. Woolner's bust of *Archdeacon Hare* (1141) is sound, careful and bold.—Mr. H. H. Arnstead's bronze Medallions (1091 and 1093) are splendid examples of good workmanship, very characteristic and expressive.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A highly-interesting discovery has recently been made by Mr. Redgrave, at Hampton Court, to the effect that one of the pictures formerly attributed to Pordenone, a Virgin and Child, with two figures in adoration, life-size, half-figures, is really the work of an artist whose works are extremely rare in this country, Girolamo Savoldo, of Brescia, styled by Ridolfi, G. Bresciano. Vasari ('Lombard Artists') names him Giangirolamo, and says that in the house of the Mint at Milan were four pictures by him, representing conflations and night-pieces; in that of Tommaso da Empoli a Nativity, also night, "which is very beautiful." He adds,

this painter executed many fantasies of similar kinds, never any works of importance, but merited high commendation for the fancy and ingenuity of his pictures. He was a noble, and gave his productions away to churches and convents. Pino places him in the front rank with his contemporaries. He is always spoken of as a follower of Titian. It seems that the work in question had been covered with the abominable brown composition erst used to give "tone" to pictures, but on removing that, the signature and date, 1527, appeared. Also, at Hampton Court, it has been found that an old and sadly-disfigured picture called a Titian, formerly hung in one of the gallery's darkest cells, when put in order, turned out to be a beautiful specimen of Old Palma, a Virgin and Child, with St. John, &c. This is numbered 746.—As to numbering the pictures in this gallery a stop has been put to a practice which for stupidity and want of consideration for students can hardly be surpassed. Erst, it was usual when a picture was shifted not to shift the number with it, i.e. the number applied to the space on the wall, not to the work. Consequently, the remarks of critics or students' references were,—probably to increase the sale of catalogues—rendered unavailable in a very short time. We may thank Mr. Redgrave for the improvement.

Any one who goes into the Art Department Female School of Art at South Kensington, as we went on Tuesday last, and experiences the miseries to which the ladies composing it are exposed and almost habituated, will join us in a remonstrance with the authorities of the Department, or with the Government, which withholds the means of accommodating that school; though it is officially admitted not only to be amongst the most creditable to its teachers, but really profitable in a commercial point of view. The "best-paying" drawing school in London is only half-warmed; the pupils sit in draughts of wind; until the recent serious diminution in its numbers, it was overcrowded; it is shamefully ill-lighted, and the ventilating apparatus keeps up a banging and slamming, such as would not be tolerated for a moment in a private house, much less in a public office. All this is the case, while the House of Commons has years ago specially voted money to accommodate the school in question, but which money has been diverted to pressing needs of the Art Department. We repeat, that a private school would be ruined in a month if its frequenters were so inconsiderately treated as the ladies are at South Kensington.

The sale of Mr. Egg's pictures and collection took place on Monday last, at Messrs. Christie & Manson's; the most important items and the prices they fetched were as under:—Cartoons, Launce and his Dog, Peter the Great and Catherine, 40l. 15s. (Vokins). Sketches in Oil, a Lady, 41l. (Anderdon).—A Mother and Child, and Fortune-telling, 47 guineas (Cox).—Heads of a Negro, an Algerine, and a Negro Barber, 62l. 10s. (Creswick).—Raising the Standard, and the Bedroom at Knowle, 53 guineas (White).—The Volunteer, Maria from 'Twelfth Night', Leicester and Amy Robsart, 82½ guineas (Gilbert). Pictures, by Egg, The Toilet, a Lady seated at a Table, and her Maid, Candlelight, 50 guineas (Gilbert).—A Girl Writing, 52 guineas (Cox).—Italian Peasants seated in a Portico, 41 guineas (W. H. Wells).—The Siesta, 23 guineas (Flatow).—The Leisure Hour, 40 guineas (Gilbert).—The Crochet Lesson, 1862, 94 guineas (Cox).—Travelling Companions, railway carriage, landscape seen through the window, 1862, 330 guineas (Cox).—"Past and Present," the triptych seen at the International Exhibition, 346l. 10s. (Agnew).—An Algerine Girl playing a Guitar, 1863, 80 guineas (Cox). Pictures by other Artists, Mr. J. Phillip, Sketch of 'Teaching the Scotch Catechism,' 27 guineas (Flatow).—Miss Mutrie, A Flower Piece, 55 guineas (Grundy).—Mr. W. P. Frith, Scene from 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' finished sketch (Cox).—The same, Coming of Age in the Old Time, finished sketch, 185 guineas (White).—Mr. P. R. Morris, Voices from the Sea, 105l.—Mr. H. Wallis, Death of Chatterton, the celebrated picture, engraved, the subject of various important actions against infringers of copyright, seen at the Art

HAYMARKET. — Expectation has been lately excited in regard to a new play by Lady Dufferin (now Countess of Gifford) previous to its representation, which took place on Saturday. As the granddaughter of Sheridan, it was assumed that something of the spirit of 'The School for Scandal' might be found in the dialogue of a play proceeding from her pen. These hopes were not altogether unreasonable, nor were they entirely disappointed. The title of the new drama well indicates its plot and purpose. It is 'Finesse ; or, Spy and Counter-Spy.' The first refers to the character of a Frenchman, supported by Mr. Wigan in his very best and most careful style, and who passes under the name of *Dr. Bertrand*, physician to the garrison of Messina. This worthy knowing that the political agents of Ferdinand, on the eve of the Sicilian Revolution of 1811, were waiting for the arrival of a spy, contrives to send to them a substitute of his own, in order to gain possession of certain documents. For the performance of this perilous duty, he unknowingly selects his own son, *Jules d'Artigny* (Mr. W. Farren), whom he supposes to be dead, but who had escaped from the deserter's doom, and now finds himself in contact with his father, who, full of his own devices, fails to recognize his identity. The young man succeeds in deceiving Ferdinand's agents, who have already mistaken one *John Poppleton*, an amateur sailor (Mr. Buckstone), for the man they were expecting, and whose blunders and escapades constitute the comic action of the piece. This worthy drops his pocket-book, which Jules picks up, and, extracting the passport, uses it and Poppleton's name for the purpose of his mission. As the latter soon drinks himself into insensibility, Jules has time enough to accomplish his plans. He has been introduced into the house of *Baron Freitenharen* (Mr. Chippendale) in a mummy-case which the Baron supposes to contain the body of a felon recently executed, whom he hopes to recover by the administration of an elixir which he entrusts to Dr. Bertrand. Jules, released from his temporary place of confinement, makes his escape by the window; and Poppleton, by the aid of the rope-ladder he had left, enters the Baron's apartment, and, still suffering under the fumes of wine, falls asleep on the sofa. Here he is found by the Baron, who concludes that he is the resuscitated felon, and a scene of *équivoque* ensues, which is certainly amusing. Ultimately, the Baron induces him to retire to rest in an inner



apartment. By this time Ferdinand's agents have discovered their error, and enter with their guard to arrest Jules, and Dr. Bertrand, who has been made acquainted that the latter is his son, is greatly excited by his supposed danger. In his frenzy he seizes a sword, and defies the military to prosecute their search. The situation is a fine one, and very pathetic; but, from an error in the construction of the piece, is deprived of its due force. The audience, of course, know that it is Poppleton and not D'Artigny who is in danger. When the youth is brought forth, the doctor favours the mistake; but in vain, for Jules soon enters, and under circumstances which admit of no more *finesse*. The rule of Ferdinand is ended, and Jules bears the order for the arrest of the conspirators, who are taken into custody by the very guards which they had brought for his own. The tables are thus completely turned, and the perplexities of the action brought to a prosperous issue. Besides the characters which we have named, and which are all admirably supported, there are the *Baroness von Freitenharsen*, who is jealous of her husband whose scientific pursuits she cannot understand, and her domestic *Bobbin*, who dreads foreigners, and supports her opinions by anecdotes taken from her own family history. These had full justice done to them by Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Wigan. The play was frequently applauded, and its success ultimately attested by the enthusiasm of the audience. The house was crowded.

**NEW ADELPHI.**—Mr. Benjamin Webster has achieved success in another character-part, called the *Wooden Spoon-maker*. The piece has been written by Messrs. W. Brough & Halliday; but the plot is too simple for detail. It merely proceeds upon the old expedient of substituting one child for another, so that father and daughter are brought into mysterious sympathy, while ignorant of their relationship. Mr. Webster made the most both of the character and the situation.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—Miss Marie Wilton appears in a new part here, in a piece called 'The Little Sentinel,' which depends entirely on the acting, and receives much of its force from her excellent treatment of the very slight materials of which it is composed. It is the production of Mr. T. J. Williams, to whom the stage is indebted for many similar trifles.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Mr. Mapleson is said, by Rumour, to have invited Madame Viardot to come hither for some performances of 'Orfeo.' Every one capable of admiring the greatest masterpiece of Art which the stage has seen since the days of Madame Pasta, and of making acquaintance with one of the five noblest operas in being, may well wish the news to be true, and that the great artist may accede. Those to whom Gluck's opera is only known by Madame Czillag's unpolished and heavy imitation of a greater artist may be satisfied that a pleasure and a surprise are in store for them (supposing the plan wrought out) such as occur very rarely in the lives of play-goers.

The 'Kyrie' and 'Gloria' of Signor Roberti's Mass, mentioned in the *Athenæum* a fortnight since, are (so far as can be judged from following the performance of it at the Brompton Oratory) fairly satisfactory—written, at all events, in a sober, if not severe, style; and without a touch of the new Italian Opera effects which during late years have made such woful havoc of Roman Church-music. In the 'Credo,' the setting of the verse 'Et incarnatus' pleased us best, as being tuneable and expressive, if not representing the mystery of Faith in all its depths. No Service-music, when heard as part of a service, can be reviewed with any certainty, or indeed propriety, seeing that it is merely an appendage to a rite. When it is separated from the ceremonies of altar, choir and pulpit, from incense rising, from holy tapers moving hither and thither, from costumes and crossings and genuflexions—even should it be competently rendered in the church, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is impossible—then, and not till then, can its value as a work of Art, and not of association, be justly ascertained.

M. Thalberg's *Matinées* will begin on Monday

next. By accident, the first appearance of Herr Japha at the Popular Concerts was announced for last, in place of next Monday.

Mr. Henry Leslie's 'Holyrood' will, we hear, be given at the Norwich Festival.

Mr. Harold Thomas's coming concert deserves express recommendation because of his desire to travel out of the beaten track. Besides Mendelssohn's *Fantasia*, Op. 28, a work little played, he promises the charming Pianoforte Trio by M. Auber, introduced last year at one of M. Sainton's *Soirées*,—a new composition by Dr. Bennett,—and the *notturno* for two voices from the 'Beatrice and Benedict' of M. Berlioz.—We are told that Mr. Cusins will repeat his Serenade at his benefit concert, and also cause to be performed two "Numbers" from Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin.'

The appearance at the Royal Italian Opera of Mdle. Demi as *Enrichetta*, in M. Flotow's 'Martha,' this day week was without importance; Madame Fioretti will replace her this evening. 'Le Prophète' is announced for Monday next.

The next oratorio given by the Sacred Harmonic Society is to be 'The Creation.'

Birmingham papers announce that Mr. F. Howell's new oratorio, 'Captivity,' will be repeated on Whit-Tuesday, with Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Laura Baxter, Messrs. Tennant and Weiss as principal singers, and a band and chorus of three hundred performers.

*La Presse* of Paris states that M. Gounod is at work on five acts taken from 'Mierio,' 'a charming poem (says the journalist) which Theocritus or Virgil might have dictated to Frédéric Mistral, in the old Troubadour language.' The poem, its subject and its author are alike, we fancy, unknown on this side of the Channel.

The *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* is barren of interest. Tourists are reminded by it that the Middle Rhine Musical Festival is to be held at Darmstadt on the 16th of August, and following days.—Handel's 'Joshua' was recently given at Hamburg by the Rühl Society.—The text to the fairy opera which Herr Offenbach is writing for Vienna will be arranged in German by Baron A. von Wolzogen, whose Memoirs of Madame Schröder-Devrient, we may here say, may possibly ere long appear in an English dress.

Among the Paris news of the week the only item having any importance is the death of M. Prudent, the well-known pianist, some of whose show-pieces and arrangements of operatic music have had a certain currency in alternation with those of Dr. Liszt and M. Thalberg.

#### MISCELLANEA

Schiller's 'Robbers.'—Will you kindly allow me to mention a matter of some interest to students of German literature, which some one among your distinguished German Correspondents may be able to clear up. In Section 15 of Schiller's essay, 'On the connexion of Man's Animal Nature with his Spiritual Nature,' a certain passage is illustrated by the quotation of part of the first scene of the fifth act of 'The Robbers.' Some trifling verbal differences between this quotation and the text of the play would be hardly worth noticing, were it not for the following marginal reference in English, given in the essay to indicate—at least apparently—the work from which the quotation has been taken, 'Life of Moor: Tragedy,' by Krake, act v, sc. 1.' The order of act and scene coincides with 'The Robbers.' The solution of the difficulty which suggests itself to me is, that, as the essay was read by Schiller before the Duke of Wurtemberg in 1780, Schiller, having to account for the origin of the quotation, and not wishing to confess that he had composed or was engaged in the composition of 'The Robbers,' invented and used this reference for the purpose of concealing his authorship of the play. This is, however, a mere guess of mine. The marginal reference as it now stands is very puzzling, and it would be desirable to have its meaning explained on good authority. The edition of Schiller's works, in which I found it, is the one published by Cotta in 1847. JULIUS LAX.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. T.—H. M. W.—J. H. P.—R. J.—received.

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**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without participation of Profits.  
 Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value 680,000, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,038,000.  
 After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of 4,750,000; the income from the Life Branch, 207,000, per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital, exceeded 1,618,000.

**LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—No extra Premium is required for Service therein.

**LOANS** granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, at such value as not less than 50s.

**ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.**—Written Notices of, received and registered.

**MEDICAL FEES** paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamp.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

## ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY.

ACCIDENTS in the FIELD, on the STREETS, or AT HOME, May be provided against by taking a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 61, Cornhill, London.  
 140,000 has been already paid as COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, in 75 Fatal Cases, and 6,580 Cases of Personal Injury. Rates and further Particulars may be obtained at the Railway Stations, of the Local Agents, or at the  
**HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
 Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
 Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.

**IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.**  
 Instituted A.D. 1830.  
 A SUPPLEMENT to the PROSPECTUS, showing the advantages of the Bonus System, may be had on application to SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1825.  
 Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
 Offices:—1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 30 & 31, Poultry, London, E.C.  
 The ANNUAL REPORT for the past year shows the following results,—which evidence the progress and position of the Company.  
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £1,417,808 8s. 6d.  
 Annual Premiums in the Fire Department ... £436,065  
 Annual Premiums in the Life Department ... £138,703  
 The Liability of the Proprietors is unlimited.  
 SWINTON BOLT, Secretary to the Company.  
 JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
**VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

13, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, E.C.  
 THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Chairman.  
 O'B. B. WOOLSEY, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
 Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security.  
 The Assets exceed 380,000, and the Income is over 68,000, per annum.  
 Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.  
 WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
 Established 1824.

All Persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1863, will be entitled at the NEXT BONUS to one year's additional Share of Profits over later Assurers.  
 Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of  
 GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,  
 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

**PARTRIDGE & COZENS' GUINEA CASE OF STATIONERY.**  
 Sent, Carriage paid, to any Railway Station in England on receipt of Post-office Order.

Contents.  
 20 Quires of Superfine Cream and Note Paper ..... 2 6  
 500 Ditto ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 3 6  
 20 Quires of Extra Superfine Tint Cream Laid Note Paper 6 0  
 500 Ditto ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 3 6  
 10 Quires Ditto ditto Queen's or Invitation size ..... 3 3  
 500 Ditto ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 3 6  
 12 Doz. Partridge & Cozens' Celebrated Correspondence Pens 1 3  
 6 Polished Cedar Pen-holders ..... 0 3  
 1 Improved Patent Blotting Pad ..... 0 6  
 Packing Case, no charge

Price £1 3 3  
 \* P. & C.'s Guinea Case of Mourning Stationery sent on the same terms. PATRIDGE & COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**E. MOSES & SON'S ESTABLISHMENTS**  
 RE-OPENED as usual on TUESDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., at SEVEN o'clock.

**E. MOSES & SON,**  
 Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woollen Drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters.  
 London: Hoses:  
 154, 155, 156, 157, Minorities; 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, Aldgate.  
 508, 507, 505, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street.  
 137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.  
**COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS:**  
 Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
 USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY  
 AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL  
 FOR ITS SUPERIORITY.  
 Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.  
 WOTHERSPOON & CO. Glasgow and London.

**UNRIVALLED PRIZE MEDAL.**  
**LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,**  
 manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with all recent Improvements, and additions, Crystal Cloth Presser, Binder, Corder, Hemmer, &c. &c.; will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Leather and Embroider. Is simple in design, not liable to get out of order; elegant in appearance, strong and durable; the work will not travel; and they will make from 500 to 2,000 of the finest and most regular stitches per minute. They can be used equally well for the finest Muslin or the thickest Cloth; and will stitch with great beauty and regularity every description of work that can be done by means of hand-sewing, and with a speed equal to a Sewing-machine. Instruction gratis to every Purchaser.—Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.—OFFICES and SALE ROOMS, 139, REGENT-STREET, W., Manufacturers of Foot's Patent Umbrella Stand.

## FISHER'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

**FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.**  
 First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.  
 188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

**IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-street, W.; City Offices, 15, John-street, Grutched-Friars, E.C.—CLARETS, 148; SHERRIES, 184; PORTS, 304.**

**THE NATURAL WINES OF FRANCE.**  
 J. CAMPBELL, Wine Merchant, 128, REGENT-STREET, recommends attention to the following CLARETS, selected by himself on the Garonne:—Vin de Bordeaux (which greatly improves by keeping in bottles two or three years), 30s.; St. Julien, 32s.; La Rose, 30s.; St. Estephe, 30s.; St. Emilion, 42s.; Haut-Brion, 48s.; Labrie, Labour, and Chateau Margaux, 60s. to 84s. per dozen.—J. C.'s experience and known reputation for French Wines will be some guarantee for the soundness of the Wine quoted at 30s. per dozen. Champagne, from 30s. to 54s. Chablis, 30s. and 30s. per dozen. E. Cliequo's finest Champagne, 60s. per dozen. Remittances or Town references should be addressed JAMES CAMPBELL, 128, Regent-street.

**HEDGES and BUTLER** respectfully solicit attention to their

**SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY,** at 30s. per dozen, of soft and full flavour, highly recommended.  
 Capital dinner Sherry ... 34s. and 30s. per doz.  
 High-class Pale, Golden and Brown Sherry 42s. 48s. 54s. "  
 Port from first-class shippers ... 30s. 36s. 42s. "  
 Choice old Port and "Vintage" Wines ... 48s. 60s. 72s. "  
 Pure St-Julien Claret ... 30s. 36s. 42s. "  
 Sparkling Champagne ... 42s. 48s. 60s. 66s. "  
 Chablis, 30s. 42s.; Burgundy, 30s. 42s. to 48s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s. 42s. to 12s.; East India, Madeira, Imperial Tokay, Vermouth, Frontignac, Constantia, and other rare Wines. Fine old pale Cognac Brandy, 60s. and 72s. per dozen. Noyau, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, and other foreign liquors. On receipt of a Post-office Order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately by

**HEDGES and BUTLER,**  
 155, Regent-street, London, W. and 30, King's-road, Brighton. (Originally established A.D. 1807.)

**TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.**  
 Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 11s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pint, 2s. 6d. Calipash and Calipash, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists and others.  
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**PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.**  
 Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

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 FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMEN and FAMILY GROCERS.  
**STRASBURG and YORKSHIRE PIES,**  
 York Hams, 12s. 1d. per lb.; Westphalia Hams, 10d. per lb.  
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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.  
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 DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.  
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 DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in glass and bronze, three-light glass, from 63s.  
 DEANE'S—Harnesses, Saddles and Horse Clothing, manufactured on the premises, of the best material.

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**DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER,** by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK for the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign	8	Strong Silver Lever	5
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Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret, and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.

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**CHANDLERS FOR DINING-ROOM** and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDLERS,** Wall Lights and Lusters, Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 15s. Glass Deserts "marked" in plain figures. All Articles "marked" in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

**PENCILS, Black Lead and Coloured Chalks.** A. W. FABER'S POLYGRAPHIC LEAD PENCILS, Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.

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**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 30 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern	Thread or Brush Pattern	King's Lily, &c.
12 Table Forks	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
12 Table Spoons	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 13
12 Dessert Forks	1 4	1 10	1 10	1 10
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4	1 10	1 10	1 10
12 Tea Spoons	1 6	1 10	1 10	1 10
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	10	10	10	10
3 Sugar Ladles	6	6	6	6
1 Gravy Spoon	4	4	4	4
3 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	3	3	3	3
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	4	4	4	4
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4	1 10	1 10	1 10
1 Butter Knife	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
1 Soup Ladle	10	10	10	10
1 Sugar Sifter	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Total	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 21. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

**CUTLERY, WARRANTED.**—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Ivory Handles	Table Knives per Dozen	Dessert Knives per Dozen	Carvers per Pair
2 1/2-inch Ivory handles	15	15	15
3 1/2-inch fine ivory handles	15	15	15
4-inch Ivory balance handles	15	15	15
4-inch fine ivory handles	15	15	15
4-inch fine silver handles	15	15	15
Ditto, with silver ferrules	40	40	40
Ditto, curved handles, silver ferrules	30	30	30
Nickel electro-silver handles, any pattern	35	35	35
Silver handles, of any pattern	84	84	84
Bone and Horn Handles.—Knives and Forks per Dozen.			
White bone handles	11	11	11
Ditto balance handles	31	31	31
Black horn rimmed shoulders	17	17	17
Ditto, very strong rivetted handles	19	19	19

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illustrated Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamps, Gas-lights, Tea-Trays, Urns, Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room, Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 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2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247,



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